# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## THE BEECHER TRIAL.

### Cross-Examination of Tilton Concluded.

#### His Views on the Marriage Relation.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court room contained the usual complement of spectators this morning. All the counsel were in their places when Judge Neilson ascended the bench. Mrs. Tilton was accompanied into the Court room by Mrs. Field and her counsel, Ira B. Wheeler. Mr. Beecher and wife bustled in a few minutes before the proceedings commenced.

Mr. Tilton resumed his place on the witness stand, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Evarts, as follows: I cannot say if the statement that Mr. Beecher preached on that Sunday to a dozen or more of his mistresses was in my publication of the "True Story." I do not remember saying that if Beecher resigned I would shoot him in the street; what I did say was that if he published his letter of resignation, which reflected on my family, I would

**Shoot Him in the Street,**

and I most assuredly would have done so; on the 1st of July, 1873, I was at Moulton's house twice, once during the day and the other time in the evening; I do not remember if Moulton was then in bed; [handed a letter in Moulton's hand writing;] I was not present when the letter was written; he told me afterwards that he had received a letter that day from Mr. Beecher, and had written him a reply; I did not take any part in the preparation of this letter; I am certain I did not write my wife's letter of December 7, 1872, neither did I dictate it; it was written by her after consultation with me as to the phraseology of part of it. At the interview a short time after this, between Beecher and myself, either this letter of Mrs. Tilton's or a copy of it was shown him; Mrs. Tilton was present to pronounce upon the card prepared by Beecher. [Shown the letter.] I did not see this letter when I presented it; I had never seen it never saw it until it turned up in this trial; Mr. Clark was at the time this was written editor of the *Golden Age*; I was not aware that, in efforts to dispose of the paper, it was discovered that the people had

**Beep-seated Prejudice**

against it on account of my being connected with it; I was not aware at this time that my name was a mill stone upon the paper; I am not aware that it was advisable in the eyes of Mr. Clark that I should go aboard on account of the *Golden Age*; Clark, Carpenter, and other persons, thinking I needed a little recreation, suggested that I should run over to Europe and spend my summer vacation.

Mr. Evarts proposed to read Clark's letter, but the other side objected, and Judge Neilson suggested that it should be given in evidence as having been shown to Beecher.

Mr. Evarts said he could only give it in evidence as having been shown to Tilton. It was on this account raised out by Judge Neilson, who decided it could not be given in evidence in that way. An exception was taken to this ruling.

Witness continued: I heard of

**A Project to Start a new Political Paper**

among my friends, but I had nothing to do with it. I think it was later than the end of 1872 or the beginning of 1873. There was a newspaper then in New York called *The Revolution*, which had then been published for a number of years. It was started before 1870, as I think. I was not asked to be founded, but it was established by Mrs. Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. I never was at any time editor of that paper.

Ex-Judge Fullerton objected to the vein of this cross-examination, but Judge Neilson said he could answer.

The witness resumed: This paper was edited at different times by Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Pillsbury, Mrs. Bullard and Mr. Clark.

Mr. Evarts here came forward to witness, holding a pamphlet in his hand. "Is that a copy of the paper?" asked Judge Neilson. "It is," replied Mr. Evarts. "Well," said the Court, "it is a very small *Revolution*."

This retort of Judge Neilson was greeted with an outburst of laughter from the spectators.

The prospectus of the paper was shown to witness, and his attention was directed to a certain article in it, which he was asked if he had written. He replied he did not remember if he had.

Mr. Tilton then resumed; I do not know that I am indebted to Moulton in any money matters at all, nor since the disposal of the *Golden Age* have I been indebted to him. In one view of the case, I think, I had been indebted to him five or six thousand dollars at the time of the sale of the paper. I think it was in June, 1874; at different times I had asked him to take some

**Shares in the "Golden Age,"**

and he replied that he would. On one occasion Moulton told me to keep my mind easy, for that if I was unable to pay him he would take half the paper. When the first one thousand of the seven thousand was sent to me I declined to take it and give my voucher, being unwilling to become a debtor. A few days after, however, I took the money. When he first sent it I returned it. He then called, and said never to mind the payment of it, as he could reimburse himself at any time. I understood it was more of a business transaction between him and me than anything else. He said he knew if my fortune ever came to flood tide again I could reimburse him. I do not think this course of liberality on the part of Moulton terminated. The moneys advanced by him were to float the paper along, but on its sale they terminated. At the time of the sale of the paper it was largely in debt, and nothing came to me after it was disposed of. I have never given Moulton any security for these moneys, and never sent any portrait except Beecher's to his house. I made him

**A Gift of a Portrait**

of mine. Moulton borrowed about two years ago from me a picture of the Saviour, painted by Page. That picture is now in the house of Woodruff, where I sent it for safekeeping, fearing that my house was going to be mobbed. I do not remember anything of the proposition of one thousand advance except that Moulton told me that a friend of his would like to invest some thousand dollars in stock of the *Golden Age*. The writing of

**My Letter to Dr. Bacon**

was caused by an impression put out that I was a knave and a dog, and that Beecher was the most magnanimous of men. In paper to Dr. Bacon I took care to speak in complimentary terms of my wife, and at the same time vindicating her with myself. I did not have any impression that it cast an imputation upon my wife's honor or that of my family, but it was written with the object of self-vindication. I do not know if Beecher was responsible for

**The Church Council**

gathering, but I think that many things occurred in Plymouth church which he might have governed. I think in the letters he sent to the Council by Plymouth church he vindicated himself at my expense. It was, I think, a cowardly action. Dr. Bacon used it to fling at me like an arrow at a mark. These slurs upon me could have been prevented by him, but they were not. One evening prior to the Council I met Beecher. He told me he could control Plymouth church in its action, that he held it in his hand, and that its members would act in the matter as he desired. I wrote two letters to this Council while it was in session. I told the Investigation Committee I was warned not to produce letters and papers before them, and as I was without counsel, I would not submit them. Carpenter and Tracy, I think, said it would be safe to produce them. This was at my first appearance before them. I promised to produce them, and did so at a subsequent session. The proceedings of this committee, when it was before them, were not at first secret. They were published in the Brooklyn *Eagle* on the night of the day when my sworn statement, submitted to them, was published. I was in Delmonico's in New York. It was published by Augustus Maverick, on his own responsibility and without my knowledge, desiring to obtain my vindication in the eyes of the public. Maverick was

**A Particular Friend of Mine,**

and our friendship continued after this publication. He is now managing editor of the Brooklyn *Argus*, and was in that position at the time of the publication. I had no interview as to the correctness of the copy about to be published. I did not receive any notification on the night before that it was going to be published. Moulton did not tell me so the night before. No copy of it ever bore my signature, except the original, which I prepared. Maverick had possession of that, the draft, which also contained my signature. He obtained possession of the draft on condition of making a copy for me to preserve. Moulton came to my house about 12 o'clock on the night of the publication, accompanied by Mr. John Russell Young. I do not remember that Moulton came to a later interview with me at one or two o'clock the following morning. I do not know of Moulton's contributing anything towards the expenses of this suit. Since I left the *Golden Age* I have been

**Struggling to Live**

in the city where Plymouth church had three thousand members who were struggling to keep him down.

Mr. Evarts here stated that he had three letters which he wished to read and put in evidence, and with them his cross-examination would close.

A recess was then taken.

After the recess Tilton resumed the stand, and continued: The birth of my youngest child was the 21st of June, 1869, and the death of my son Paul occurred on the 26th of January, 1868.

Mr. Shearman then read a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Tilton, dated Hudson River Depot, January 26th, 1868, declaring that she was all to him that a wife could be, and denouncing himself for his conduct and suspicions of her as

**A "Whited Sepulchre"**

containing "dead men's bones." He thought he had the sweetest family that God ever gave to a man.

Another letter was dated Pittsburgh, January 30th, 1868, referring to a letter from Mrs. Tilton that afternoon, explaining that he was more cheerful, and the knowledge of her love to him was more to him than the world could give or than he deserved.

Another sentence of the same letter stated that his love went out in a great stream to his children, and a great portion of it to her.

Mr. Evarts announced that this finished the cross-examination of the witness.

Ex-Judge Fullerton then rose and opened the re-direct examination.

The witness replied: The various letters referred to in this examination were, I think, received about the respective times they were dated. I could not fix the date of Mrs. Tilton's going to Marietta, but I think it was in the autumn. I met her at the depot on her return from Marietta, and escorted her to my house. I was notified of her arrival by letter. The child which I sent to her mother's for was born in September, 1869, and I sent for him in December, 1870. She returned from New Brunswick a few days before her sickness. She left my house finally on the 11th of July after her appearance before the committee. She left about six in the morning, and I was greatly surprised when she told me she was going to Orrington. I had no intimation up to that moment that she was going to leave the house. I think it was either on July 6th or 8th that she appeared before the committee. I did not know of the existence of this committee then. Mrs. Tilton was

**An Extremely Sympathetic Woman,**

willing to yield to the influence of others and ready to take advice. I knew Elizabeth when I was ten years old. We became confessed lovers at sixteen and were married at twenty. When she came to her downfall I found that she was wrapped up in her religious belief, and sinned when in a trance at her teacher's bidding. My protest was published in the *Independent*, after the publication of the Cleveland letter. The point of difference between Beecher and myself was that in the year 1866 Mr. Beecher and I were members of the Republican party, and the *Independent* was one of its mouthpieces. Mr. Beecher's Cleveland letter was an offense against that party. In that letter he recommended restitution of the Southern States without conditions. The third section for the negroes. He wanted the Southern States to come back without conditions, and I wanted them to come back with conditions, namely, the electoral franchise for the negro.

Witness recognized a paper shown him as a copy of the protest, and it was read in evidence by Mr. Fullerton. The writing of this protest, continued witness, did not interrupt friendly relations between Beecher and myself. Beecher's part in

**The Women's Movement**

was very marked. He was one of the first men to take part in the movement. Mrs. Tilton was also active in the movement, and it was she in a large degree who inspired me to take the part in it I did. As to marriage, I hold that it is a union of one man and women for life, for better or worse, in calm or storm; not only for life, but perhaps after. And as to divorce, I hold that this State is behind other States as to reasons for divorce. In this State there is only one cause for divorce, and in other States there are other causes. I hold that if a man neglects his wife or refuses to maintain her, or is a habitual drunkard, she is entitled to a divorce. I thought the civilization of mankind demanded that our code of divorces should be changed to the New England code, giving divorces for various and satisfactory reasons. In New Hampshire, if a man remains away from his wife one year, she can obtain a divorce; but a man married to a woman here might remain away seventy and his wife could get no divorce. I never advocated the doctrine of

**Free Love,**

or said that if a man found that he had an affinity for another woman that that was a sufficient cause of divorce. I never advocated that civil law should have no control over this. I only held that the law should be more liberal. The allusion in my poem to orange buds was in no way immoral, as the orange buds are a symbol of marriage, and it was in that sense I used the words. In the East, when a man proffers marriage to a woman, he sends her if she will accept some orange buds. I cannot fix the date of the removal of Mr. Beecher's portrait from my house, but it was in consequence of a threat of Mrs. Morse's to cut it to pieces. She threatened to plunge her scissors into it. She was in earnest then—in a perfect frenzy. The portrait was then in my house, standing on the floor. I had taken it down on July 3d, and I removed it and sent it to Mr. Moulton's because I thought she would destroy it. I found some of my wife's correspondence with Mr. Beecher's as a small closet after she left, together with some photographs and books he had given her. This box [produced] and its contents I found in the same closet and contained also a letter from Beecher and among them these letters. These likenesses of Mr. Beecher's were found in the closet. They were all taken at different times, as they are all in different attitudes.

The photographs, six in number, were handed to the counsel for the defence for examination, and were offered in evidence.

Mr. Evarts fought against the admission of these photographs as evidence, but did not object to their being shown to the jury.

The Court ruled that the finding of a description of them might go down on the record.

One photograph contained Beecher's name, which witness identified as Beecher's handwriting.

A letter was shown witness which he stated was found in the closet after his wife went away. Another small portrait, identified by witness as Beecher's, was also put in evidence as having been found in the closet on the same occasion.

The witness continued: I was brought up as a boy in

**The Extremest Doctrines of the Presbyterian Faith.**

All my early years I was an ascetic. I would have cut off my hand rather than write a letter on the Sabbath day. Even when I grew up, and walking down the street, the sound of an organ would bring back all the old ideas. When I was giving up my old views for new ones, during a period of four years, I suffered great suffering. The occasions of despondency mentioned in my letters were due to my suffering in the changes in religious ideas. These letters were written in a mood of self-abasement arising from the change. This change was by a passage from extreme and severe Calvinistic views to a more genial view of God and His love to men. The one great point on which my struggle took place was the Deity of Jesus Christ. The letter to Dr. Bacon I took care to speak in complimentary terms of my wife, and at the same time vindicating her with myself. I did not have any impression that it cast an imputation upon my wife's honor or that of my family, but it was written with the object of self-vindication. I do not know if Beecher was responsible for

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Mr. Shearman then read a letter from

# SECOND EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Over $2,000,000 in Revenue and Customs Received Yesterday.

### The Steamboat Bill Changed by the Senate Commerce Committee.

### The Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1875.

**Welcome Visitors.**

A large number of most welcome visitors are now favoring the National Capital with their presence. They are prominent Republicans—come here from all parts of the Union, not for any selfish purpose, not to solicit office or other favors for self or friends, but to consult with their Congressional delegations and other political friends in regard to the best welfare of the whole country. The result is seen in a very decided increase of backbone among Republican Congressmen.

**Poor Kansas!**

A delegation from Topeka, Kansas, appeared before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, a few days ago, and asked to have initiatory steps taken towards an appropriation for the construction of a public building in their thriving town; urging as a reason therefor the fact that the National Government has not, as yet, constructed a single court house, post office, custom house or other public building in the State of Kansas, while other States, particularly the older ones, have been abundantly favored in that direction.

The delegation omitted, however, to state that the National Government had built and equipped, mostly at its own expense, two thousand one hundred miles of railroad in Kansas, at an average cost of $48,000 per mile, or *one hundred and five million altogether*, and in effect generously presented the same to sundry eleemosynary Kansas corporations, while it has not built a single mile in the older States, or made similar presents in any form to any of the older State corporations. Taken altogether, it is believed that Kansas has had her share of this much coveted description of "Federal Interference."

**Narrow Gauge Railroad.**

Representative McCrary, of Iowa, will, in a few days, deliver an elaborate speech in favor of the proposed narrow gauge railroad from Toledo, Ohio, to Council Bluffs, Iowa. The project receives the endorsement of the House Committee on Railways and Canals, and Mr. McCrary acts by the request of the Committee, but the bill will not pass this session, if at all.

**The Louisiana Cases.**

The contested case of Effingham Lawrence vs. J. Hale Sypher, First district of Louisiana, is still before the Committee on Elections of the House. A report would have been made by counsel on both sides, but the committee will not oust Sypher, as the session is too near its close.

**The "Iron Clad Oath."**

It seems conceded in Republican Congressional circles that the "Iron-clad Oath" will be fully repealed this session. It was one of the first of the reconstruction measures, and there is no reason why it should be abrogated, but very many good reasons why it should be kept in full force.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1875.

**Pacific Mail Investigation.**

The Ways and Means Committee examined A. H. Whiting this morning. He swore he received only $50,000 from Irwin for his services in promoting the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy bill. This was about eight days after the bill passed and was all kept by himself. He was employed with the special view of influencing Senator Cole, but found he could not do so. Cole was already decidedly in favor of the subsidy and fully committed to it. Witness did nothing for his money except to talk with everybody he knew and set forth the national advantages to result from granting an increased subsidy. His first arrangement with Irwin was to receive $10,000 a year during the term for which the subsidy might be secured, but before the coming to Washington it was agreed that the whole thing should be capitalized at $50,000, as above stated.

Representative Storm was recalled at his own request, and said he opposed the subsidy from first to last, and never received a dollar for his vote or influence.

Moses Dillon, formerly bookkeeper of the Sergeant-at-Arms, testified that he did not know of any money having been paid to Congressmen by or in behalf of the Pacific Mail Company, nor could he give the name of any person having such information.

**The Steamboat Bill.**

as reported back to the Senate to-day, is changed by the Committee on Commerce in the following particulars: It is amended so as to prohibit the carrying of explosive and dangerous materials on any and all passenger steamers, except ferry boats, whether or not there are other means of conveyance on the same route. Life preservers must be capable of sustaining twenty-four pounds each, instead or only eighteen pounds. A clause is inserted requiring at least one locked up safety lamp on every vessel. The sections of the bill requiring a hydrostatic test of the boilers and regulating the manufacture, stamping and inspecting of hulls and boilers are all stricken out, so as to leave the present law in force. The committee also strike out the provisions relating to the licensing and employment of mates and other subordinate officers, the new directions as to the navigation of vessels meeting or passing each other, the inspection and licensing of vessels, and the "liability clause" of the House bill, leaving the present law unchanged on all these subjects. The pilotage section is modified so as to provide that vessels engaged in trading between districts or engaged in fisheries shall not be compelled to receive or pay pilots. The new definitions of the various classes of vessels are also omitted. A provision is added in behalf of the Pacific mail line not specifically otherwise provided for shall be paid to the respective informers.

**Revenue and Customs Receipts.**

The receipts of the Government to-day from internal revenue and customs alone aggregate over $2,000,000, the coin receipts being very nearly $750,000, and the total from internal revenue and customs making the heaviest revenue that has been received in any one day since the 1st of July last, the large receipts are in a great measure the result of anxiety on the part of various business interests affected by the pending tariff bill to pay taxes immediately and get goods now in bond out of the warehouses.

**Relief for Grasshopper Sufferers.**

The Secretary of War has directed the Adjutant General to send telegrams to the commanding Generals in the Departments of Dakota, the Platte and Missouri, instructing them to carry out the directions of the recent general order providing for furnishing supplies to the sufferers by grasshopper ravages with the utmost dispatch. The Quartermaster General and Commissary General are to telegraph to the officers of their departments to the same effect.

**Sundry Civil Appropriations.**

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Sundry Civil appropriations bill. The principal new items are $1,000,000 for the Government's share of the expenses of the District of Columbia, $15,000 for the purchase of Mrs. Ransom's portrait of General Thomas, and $25,000 for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation."

## FROM EUROPE.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Parliamentary Proceedings.**

LONDON, February 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to an inquiry, stated that instructions would be sent to-night to Layard, British minister at Madrid, to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain.

Lopez, acting by the advice of Disraeli, apologized for and withdrew the offensive expression he had used in regard to the Home Rulers.

**The Damaged Steamer.**

SOUTHAMPTON, February 15.—The damages sustained by the steamer Lelpsic, which was ashore at Start Point, are slight. She is expected to sail for Baltimore in a day or two.

### FRANCE.

**The Cabinet Troubles.**

PARIS, February 15.—No one to whom President MacMahon has applied to form a Cabinet is willing to undertake the task until some Constitutional laws are decided upon.

**The Libel Case Decided.**

PARIS, February 15.—The libel case of Gen. Wimpffen against M. De Cassagnac has resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

**The National Grange.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 15.—In the National Grange to-day the report of the Committee on Relief was considered, and so much of the report as disapproved of granting in the future charitable donations out of the funds of the National Grange was stricken out. This action authorizes the proposed appropriation for the relief of Nebraska and Kansas. Resolutions were adopted for final adjournment to-morrow.

## HARRISBURG.

### Bills on First Reading in the Senate.

### Petitions Against the Repeal of the Local Option Law.

### Fillibustering by the Opponents of the Bill.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1875.

**SENATE.**

**Bills on First Reading.**

An act relating to venue in civil cases.

An act appropriating money for the propagation and protection of fish.

An act fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the several Judicial Districts, and separate Orphan's Courts.

A joint resolution providing for printing the report of the Auditor General on railroads.

An act prescribing certain close time for black bass, brook trout and shad.

An act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

To repeal the supplementary act relating to County Treasurers, approved April 18, 1874.

An act to provide for transferring awards of arbitrators, the lien therof, and proceedings thereon.

An act declaratory of the true intent of section 66 of the act to consolidate, revise and amend the Militia Laws of the Commonwealth, approved May 31st, 1860.

An act authorizing appeals from assessments in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas.

An act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of the medical sciences.

An act enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate encumbered by mortgage.

An act to regulate the bringing of suits against the Commonwealth.

An act fixing and regulating the terms of all municipal elections, and fixing ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, elected by the people.

An act to provide for the refunding and redemption of the existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipalities or incorporated districts, evidenced by bonds or certificates issued prior to the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1874.

An act to enable citizens to hold a title which had been held by aliens and corporations not authorized by the laws of the Commonwealth to hold the same.

An act of Pinchback. The first was that severing all relating to game and game fish, further restricting the time for taking woodcock and speckled trout.

An act relating to the commencement of the term of office of Judges learned in law, being a supplementary act fixing the time when the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court and other Judges learned in the law shall commence.

Adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

**Geological Survey.**

A report was received from the State Geological Survey.

**Petitions.**

Mr. GRAFF presented a petition of citizens of Beaver county against the repeal of the Local Option law.

Also, from citizens of Butler and Fayette counties of like import.

By Mr. MORGAN, of Lawrence—From citizens of said county protesting against the repeal of the Local Option law.

Also, a petition regarding the compensation allowed County Treasurers.

By Mr. FAUNCE—A petition from the Jewish Hospital, asking for an appropriation.

By Mr. MITCHELL, of Tioga—A petition asking for the repeal of the tax on bituminous coal.

**Changing the Rules.**

Mr. REIGHARD, of Lycoming, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That original resolutions after this date shall not be considered for a longer time than one hour, after which debate on the same be restricted to five minutes.

Mr. MORGAN, of Lawrence, made a point of order that the resolution must lay over, it being an amendment or a change of the rules of the House.

Quite a discussion ensued. Messrs. Mitchell, Talley, Brown (Erie), Christy, Long, Hubs and Faunce participating.

The point of order was sustained—yeas 74 nays 56.

**Industrial Education.**

The use of the hall of the House was given to Mrs. Matilda Fletcher, of Des Moines, Iowa, on Wednesday evening to deliver a lecture on "Industrial Education."

**Equalization of Bounties.**

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition asking the Senators and Congressmen of Pennsylvania to support the act equalizing soldiers' bounties.

**Evening Session.**

The balance of the evening was taken up by offering petitions and resolutions. The opponents of Local Option repeal filibustered, and the bill will consequently is postponed till Wednesday a week.

Adjourned.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## (SECOND SESSION.)

### The Question of Admitting Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

### Precedents for His Admission Cited by Senator Morton.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1875.

**SENATE.**

**Absence of Vice President Wilson.**

The Secretary laid before the Senate a letter from Vice President Wilson, announcing that he would be absent from the city for two or three days.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and the Secretary was directed to notify the President and House of Representatives of the fact.

**The House Civil Rights Bill.**

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, without amendments, the Civil Rights bill, which recently passed the House of Representatives, and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest possible moment, which would be in a day or two. Placed on the calendar.

**The Steamboat Bill.**

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Steamboat bill, with amendments, and said it was now only the skeleton of the bill heretofore considered. He asked the Senators to examine it carefully and see if there was anything in it worth passing; if so, he would call it up to-morrow. Placed on the calendar.

**The National Bank Bill.**

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing of the votes of the two Houses on the bill to amend the National Banking Laws and fixing the compensation of National Bank Examiners, made a report, which was agreed to.

In presenting the report, Mr. SCOTT said the committee had agreed to fix a specific compensation for the examination of national banks instead of allowing mileage as heretofore.

**Patents.**

On motion of Mr. FERRY, (Conn.), the Senate bill providing for the meaning of an act approved March 9th, 1868, relative to a patent for an induction apparatus and circuit-breakers, now on the Calendar, was recommitted to the Committee on Patents.

**Freedman's Bank.**

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to secure depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss. Referred.

**Memorial from Tobacco Manufacturers**

Mr. THURMAN (Ohio) presented a memorial of tobacco manufacturers of Dayton, Ohio, against an increase of taxation on tobacco. Referred.

**Indian Appropriation.**

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill, with amendments. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider it to-morrow, if possible.

**The District of Columbia Bill.**

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the unfinished business before the Senate was the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORTON moved to postpone the pending and all prior orders, and proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from the State of Louisiana.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) said in view of the assurance he gave on Saturday he did not feel himself at liberty to urge the further consideration of the bill to provide a Government for the District to-day, but before the end of the session he would endeavor to have it considered again.

Mr. THURMAN inquired if the motion of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) could be divided. He thought the Senate could, first upon postponing the pending order, and then upon what should be taken up.

The Chair (Mr. Anthony) replied that the motion was divisible.

Mr. THURMAN, resuming, said the Senator from Maine (Morrill) should not permit his bill to be postponed unless he intended to abandon it. Those who offered amendments on Saturday did not do so out of hostility to the bill, but to perfect it. It would not be killed unless the gentleman who had charge of it killed it. He hoped the Senator (Morrill) would not abandon his offspring in this way.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) said he had not the slightest disposition to abandon the bill; but it had already consumed a great deal of time, and should have been passed. Every proposition in Committee of the Whole had been overruled, but when the bill was considered in the Senate two or three hours were consumed in offering amendments. He was willing to have the session of Saturday continued till nine or ten o'clock at night to complete the bill, but when a motion to adjourn was made shortly after six o'clock, his friend (Thurman) and others went over and voted for adjournment. He (Morrill) would not press the bill to-day, but gave notice that he would seek the first opportunity to have it considered when it could be done without displacing any bill of more importance.

Mr. MORTON said as the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) desired to divide the motion just made, he (Morton) would now move to lay the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia on the table, and he did so for the purpose of then moving to proceed to the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback.

The motion to lay the District Government bill on the table was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 23—Messrs. Fenton, Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats against the motion.

**Pinchback's Case.**

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback.

Mr. BOGY (Mo.) moved to lay that motion on the table and take up the Steamboat bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point that the motion of Mr. Bogy was not in order.

The Chair (Mr. Anthony) said he was advised it was not.

Mr. CONKLING said a motion to proceed to the consideration of a bill, like a motion to adjourn, was not open to a motion to lay on the table.

After some further discussion the Chair submitted the question to the Senate as to whether the motion of Mr. Bogy was in order, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 25, nays 28.

The motion of Mr. Morton to take up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was then agreed to.

Mr. MORTON said Pinchback had presented credentials, duly signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State, showing that in January, 1873, he was elected United States Senator for the term of six years, to begin March 4th, 1873. Upon those credentials he had a *prima facie* case, and must be seated, any inquiries into the character of the body which elected him or improper means used to secure his election to be inquired into afterwards. It was no part of his purpose to go over the Louisiana story again, but would content himself with giving a few brief authorities for the admission of Pinchback. The first was that growing out of the admission of Goldthwaite, a Senator from Alabama. The Senator from Ohio (Thurman) then, in the course of his remarks, said the credentials of Goldthwaite, upon being signed, made a *prima facie* case, and Goldthwaite was seated on his *prima facie* case.

Mr. MORTON next referred to the case of Rollins, of New Hampshire. Rollins said after a long debate he was seated on his credentials. In the case of General Shields, who was admitted as a member of the Senate from Illinois, the credentials were referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and it was claimed that he could not be admitted, not being a citizen of the United States. The debate on the question, when it came up, was participated in by Douglass, Walker, Badger, Webster and others, and after a full discussion it was decided that General Shields had a *prima facie* case on the Governor's certificate, and he was, therefore, sworn in. Afterwards the case was examined, and he was found not to be a citizen of the United States, and was expelled. If the Senate recognized Kellogg as Governor, then Pinchback had a *prima facie* case, and must be seated, any objection to the character of the body by which he was elected, or the mode or manner of his election, to be inquired into after he was seated. As was said by Webster, the Senate has no jurisdiction over a subject unless the person elected becomes a member of the Senate. He gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to continue its session until the case of Pinchback was disposed of.

Mr. HAMLIN said the Senate would be invited to attend the funeral of the late Senator Bayard in the House of Representatives to-morrow afternoon, and he suggested to his friend (Morton) to ask for a vote on Wednesday.

Before answering when he would ask for a vote, Mr. Morton yielded to Mr. SARGENT, who spoke in reference to the employment of military force in Louisiana to put down insurrection.

Before Mr. Sargent concluded a message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. Samuel Hooper, a member of that body, and inviting the Senate to attend his funeral in the hall of the House to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. BOUTWELL said, with a deep sense of the personal as well as public loss, he offered a resolution, which duly required of him. Mr. Hooper died yesterday morning. He was the senior member of the Massachusetts delegation, and second in term of service, and beloved by all his associates. He sent to the desk a resolution expressing the regret of the Senate at the death of Mr. Hooper, accepting the invitation to attend the funeral to-morrow, and declaring the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

The proceedings this morning were of an uninteresting character.

**Bills Introduced.**

Under the call of States for bills and resolutions, half a dozen bills, mostly of a private character, were introduced for reference, and a long bill providing for the government of the District of Columbia was read.

By Mr. CAIN (S.C.)—To amend the charter of the Freedmen's Bank and to continue the same.

By Mr. CROUSSE—Authorizing the construction of a pontoon railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City.

The hour for meeting hereafter was fixed at 11 A. M.

**Another Investigation.**

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether the Western Union Telegraph Company had refused any telegrams from the American Press Association in the case of alleged criticisms by papers in the latter organization, and to report by bill or otherwise.

**Texas Indemnity Bonds.**

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the Texas indemnity bond bill, and the bill was then passed.

**The Khedive's Present.**

The Senate bill to allow Thos. W. Fitch, engineer in the navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife by the Khedive of Egypt, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

**Claims for Iron-Clads.**

Mr. HAZLETON (Wis.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims of certain contractors for the construction of iron-clads and steam machinery during the late war.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Randall, Piper and Lawrence, the latter declaring that it would take five millions out of the Treasury, which Mr. Hazelton denied, saying that it would cost $100,000.

The motion was rejected—yeas 132, nays 100—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

**District of Columbia Bills.**

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills affecting the District of Columbia.

The House spent over two hours in the discussion of the tax bill for the District of Columbia, but came to no result.

Mr. STANARD moved to make the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river the special order for Thursday, to the exclusion of all other business. Agreed to.

**In Memoriam.**

Mr. E. R. HOAR announced the death, yesterday morning, in Washington, of his colleague, Mr. Hooper, and moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to superintend the funeral ceremonies that are to be held to-morrow in the hall of the House, and that the Senate be notified and invited to attend.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Poland, Wheeler, Niblack, Maynard, Kelley, Lamar and Houghton were appointed such committee.

The House then, as a further mark of respect for the deceased, adjourned.

## THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 15, 1875.

**Local Observations.**

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hum. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 30.50 | 28 | 61 | Calm. | Foggy. |
| 2 P. M. | 30.45 | 7 | 54 | N. W. | Fair. |
| 9 P. M. | 30.48 | 3 | 73 | Calm. | Clear. |

Mean Barometer, 30.48.
Mean Thermometer, 0.5.
Highest Thermometer, 10.
Lowest Thermometer, *10.
*Below zero.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 16, 1875.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer and temperature, northwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

BABIES are said to resemble tooth brushes, because most people prefer their own.

## LEGISLATURES.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., February 15.—The joint ballot to-day resulted as follows: General Jackson, 26; Walker, 23; Rice, 17; the balance scattering.

### MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, February 15.—Three ballots were taken in joint convention without result, a majority being necessary. The third ballot stood: Lochren, 63; Cole, 34; Washburne, 29; a large number scattering.

### NOTES FROM OAKVILLE.

**Rural Felicity Exemplified — A Plea for Postal Facilities—How the People Fare.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

EAST FAIRFIELD, COLUMBIANA CO., O., February 11, 1875.

In my last communication I intended giving the idea that we have no Government Postoffice established nearer than East Fairfield, which lies midway between our quiet retreat and the line of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Should Uncle Sam see proper to tap this literary, as well as agricultural and horticultural community with an invigorating vein of the mail system, I can guarantee an appreciative population, and cheap carriage to this point. We now receive about fifteen pounds of mail matter per week in care of the "Oakville Store."

The clod-hoppers have conducted a "literary" during the last year in a wagon-house attic, giving successful entertainments semi-

# DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.


BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE new tariff bills does not, we are informed, please even Secretary Bristow. He wants tea and coffee in.

A CENTENNIAL tea party, in Library Hall building, during the month of April, is one of the events in process of arrangement.

MUCH agitation is abroad in the interest of re-lighting the fires in our furnaces. Manufacturers and puddlers, and the public generally, are deeply interested in this subject.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX called upon us yesterday, and spent a little time in agreeable chat. He reports that he has a long list of lecture engagements, and is enjoying the travel and work of lecturing.

THE interesting intelligence is given that Marshal Serano is about to pay homage to the young King Alfonso. That he would long remain away from the sunshine of the court was not believed by those who knew the supleness of his character. Beside it is generally believed that his interest in the young King is of a very paternal character.

THERE are, in several of the wards, Citizens, and Citizens' Reform tickets. In all cases of this kind, where there is no distinctive party aspect to the affair, we hope our friends will select the best men and elect them. In every ward, there ought to be a clear and distinct knowledge as to who are good men, and who are not.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company appreciates very clearly the importance of the Centennial. Colonel Scott recently informed a reporter that a capacious depot, and a fine hotel would be built by the company near the grounds, and large and powerful locomotives are being built to convey trains with great rapidity between Philadelphia and New York. This great road, under its present management, is ready for every great demand upon it.

MARSHAL BAZAINE still continues to reap the fruits of his temporary unpopularity. On his way to Madrid, where, it is understood, he will have service in young Alfonso's army, he was grossly insulted at Santander, by a number of Frenchmen. Yet this very person, in the event of the restoration of the Prince Imperial, will return to France, and be replaced in power, covered with honors, and lauded by the very parties who now insult him. Thus treacherous and ephemeral is honor or dishonor, with a people so inconstant as are the French.

AFTER all the scandal we have had over the Pacific Mail subsidy, John Roach comes forward to say a good word for the company, and in behalf of a continuance of its subsidy. That it has been, and we fear still is, a badly managed corporation, need not be disputed; and yet the proceedings of the investigation have rather served to make that company the football of Wall street speculators. So far the bears have had the advantage, and Roach's movement seems calculated to afford some comfort to the bulls. Yet we judge his especial desire is to save himself from loss.

THE political situation in France has assumed a grave and threatening form. The Chamber, on Saturday, indicated its inability either to make a constitution, or to dissolve. The Ministry have resigned, but remain temporarily in office. The complications growing out of the discussion are reported to be favorable to the Bonapartists, who are extremely active in promoting such measures as will lead to their elevation to power. The fact that the young Prince and his mother, the ex-Empress, have negotiated a large loan, and are undoubtedly intriguing for restoration, taken with the troubles in the Assembly, point very strongly to the revival of Bonapartism in France.

THE probabilities now look to an adjustment of the claims of the Government against the Pacific railways, on a basis yet to be agreed upon. The Union Pacific Company has offered to pay $500,000 yearly for twenty years, and after that $250,000 a year until the entire amount is liquidated. The Government's claim now aggregates $37,000,000. With the amount offered some dissatisfaction is expressed, but this may be remedied by an arrangement yet to be made. The Attorney General is averse to pressing suits against the company, if any fair compromise can be reached. The admissions that the Government saves $2,000,000 a year through these roads is a strong fact in the interest of the other Pacific roads.

THE bill for suppressing disorders at the South does not seem to be as fully concurred in among Republican members at Washington as we could wish. One feature of doubtful constitutionality was stricken out, and the bill as it now stands makes it invasion for the citizens of one State to enter another for lawless purposes, makes it evidence that a person intends to intimidate voters for him to be found near the polls on election day with fire-arms of any kind, extends the powers of United States Marshals and Supervisors of Elections, makes regulations as to counting the votes at elections, and the custody of the ballot boxes and returns, extends to all United States Marshals the powers granted in the old United States Election law to those in cities of more than 20,- inhabitants, gives the President the to suspend the writ of habeas emporarily given him ), and gives the trict Courts rising w.

Democracy for the Presidency in 1876,—and if not, will personal pledges, made to him, avail in behalf of any one else? These are important questions, in view of all that is occurring. Hence we are not inclined to attach the political importance to the event that some journals do. It is a compliment that may or may not work results of an agreeable character.

THE New Orleans *Bee*, the organ of the French Creole population, of that city, does not take kindly to the advice of Northern Democrats to keep up the trouble in that city till the Presidential election. It says: "It might be useful, for the success of the national opposition against Grant, in 1876, that Louisiana should remain two years longer in the condition of a chained and agonizing victim. But this is a *role* which has nothing of consolation in itself, and it is allowable to the people of Louisiana to see whether, until the State shall be saved by the Union in 1876, it cannot save itself somewhat in 1875." It evidently realizes the exact motive for the the advice so freely tendered the White Leagues in Louisiana, but prefers that some other people shall take at least a little of the hardship of a perpetual fight.

### THE DAY AND ITS DUTY.

If the weather is severely cold, we judge the vote cast to-day, for the several officials that may be legally balloted for, will be very light. There is not much popular interest in the result, and no contest except in special wards. The chief importance attaches, so far as this election goes, to the members of Councils, and we are gratified to notice that the Republican candidates are generally excellent. We hope they will be secured in their election; after this we hope the several minor officials nominated by the Republicans will be cared for. The Democratic city ticket will, of course, receive a few votes, but not many. At best it can come to nothing, and the enterprise displayed in holding the election for city officers is, we fear, a waste of energy. At all events, there is no doubt that the candidates will be elected, as they will have no competition,—but after that comes the cost and worry of contesting with those who are in. Just how energetic the honorable gentlemen will be in this work, we do not undertake to say. The only result, however, will be to put the incumbents immediately, and the city ultimately to considerable cost. All this for the mere purpose of annoyance, so far as we can see.

We hope our Republican friends will attend the polls, and see to it that the candidates of their party receive proper support, in which case they will, without doubt, be elected. No election is so lacking in importance as to be unworthy the attention of all citizens. We have already urged that we rarely have elections that are more important to the people than those of Councilmen. We have more taxes to pay for municipal government, and are more deeply interested in it, in certain particulars, than in any other department of government. Yet, unless there is something of unusual interest to attract the vote, our municipal elections are very apt to be overlooked. We urge this on the attention of the people, much because there is not much in the immediate circumstances to call for a large vote. Yet if the tax-payers cry is of any importance, the vote should be large, and the election interesting.

### LEGISLATING BY CAUCUS.

New York papers have taken to objecting to what they term "Legislating by caucus." That is, they are opposed to members of a political party agreeing in caucus upon any particular line of legislation, and then urging it on by solid party vote. Of course, all this is aimed against the course of the Republican party at Washington, in determining on a given line of policy, by means of a caucus. Is there any more wrong in "legislating by caucus" than there is in obstructing legislation by the use of the same means? This is precisely what the Democrats have been and are still doing. It is, no doubt, in their interest that the objections referred to are made, and the point seems to be to discourage, so far as may be, the Republicans in Congress, and encourage the Democracy. Hence all the Republicans do is wrong, even to the details of a party caucus.

Let us consider whether there are not reasons and facts to justify the use of the caucus in preparing to legislate? A caucus is properly a consultation, at which facts and statements for or against a given measure can be made more freely than in public debate. Indeed, reasons for or against a given measure can there be submitted that cannot be mentioned in public; and this, not that they are in any sense wrong, but because the plans of a party cannot always be unfolded to its enemies. A caucus also, generally binds those who take part in it, to vote the views of the majority. It is a plan for carrying the doctrine that majorities shall govern to a greater limit than the mere division into parties; and seeks to consolidate the strength of a party in behalf of measures which a majority of its members may approve. In this, there is certainly nothing wrong. On the contrary, circumstances may exist which make it not only right but even necessary. Such we believe to be the case now at Washington. The Democracy in Congress are resolute of purpose to prevent, so far as they can, all legislation that will inure to the advantage of the Republican party. They have every imaginable motive for this. The lower House of next Congress will be in their hands, and they can then shape the course of legislation. The Presidential election is near at hand, and if the country can be kept in the depressed condition it is now in, it will inure to the advantage of the Democracy. Hence they have a clearly defined policy, that of obstructing the course of legislation, as far as possible, and are doing it in every possible way.

On the other hand, the welfare of the country, as well as of the Republican party, requires that the business of the country shall be lifted out of its depression, and that the evils at the South be remedied. There is harmony as to the general object to be aimed at, but not as to the special methods to be employed. It is here that the importance of the caucus comes in. It enables the members to compare views, to discuss freely the situation, to consult as to methods, and thus to reach results more expeditiously and easily than would otherwise be possible. We strongly justify the caucus method, as things are in Washington. It is the only way by which a combined minority can be prevented from controlling the majority. The Republican party is now held responsible for the legislation of Congress. That party must stand or fall before the people in the Presidential election on the record of its making. A party must have consultations in order to unity of action and the saving of time. With twenty days left in which to transact a large amount of business, gingerly methods cannot be allowed. We hope, therefore, that the caucus will be brought freely, but honorably, into use, and by its means such legislation will be enacted by Congress as will commend the party fully and favorably to the acceptance of the country.

### PERSONAL.

CHARLES AUSTIN, an English lawyer, made more than a million of dollars before he was 50, by practicing at the bar.

SAID W. H. ASPINWALL to his children, "Whatever charitable gifts your conscience ...pts you to make, make in life."

WILLIAM WHITNEY, Deputy Con- United States at Bermuda, was ...on January 27, to Miss Fran-

...OROUGH, President of the ...ompany has been ap- ...he Cincinnati Southern ..., resigned.

...has made thirty ...on to the Senate. ...nes to the people ...he Constitution.

...ON has kept an ...he has obtained ...m he has sat ... the dates of ... now two ...ny of the ... the pub- ...lls how ...d Com- ...saul of ...ve his ...o foot

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CHICAGO has three-cent car fares.

MRS. WELLS and child, aged four years, were burned to death by a fire in a tenement house in New York on Monday morning.

TILTON wrote in 1866 that he did not think Beecher as morally great as he had thought him once, and now his opinion is doubtless still more emphatic.

THE Governor General of Canada has added new laurels to his crown. He was the winner in a recent curling match on the ice for a cup presented by the Countess of Dufferin.

DR WITT TALMAGE heard the other day that a country theater in Kamschatka had been obliged to close, and remarked, complacently: "Well, I can't help it; I had to do my duty."

IF Bishop Janes is right and there are as many Methodists in Africa, China or India as there were in this country 100 years ago, certainly the missionaries must have done a good deal.

IF you want to stop with a New Bedford landlord a whole week for nothing, just say to him as you enter his house that you never saw a man who looked so much like Daniel Webster.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN, of Dublin, condemns the mission of the revival preachers, Moody and Sankey, who, he says, promise salvation by foolish sensationalism, without requiring repentance.

"J. GRAY—Pack with my box five dozen quills." There is nothing remarkable about this sentence, only that it is nearly as short as one can be constructed, and yet contain all the letters of the alphabet.

IT is cynically observed in regard to the recent introduced artificial butter that the real difficulty is not in making an artificial butter, but in so introducing the hairs as to give it the most natural appearance.

SOME say the mission of the Republican party is ended. You might as well say that the mission of the Church is ended because the Bible is printed as to say that the mission of the Republican party is ended. —*Matt. Carpenter.*

FOR the information of a correspondent: Congress consists of seventy-four (74) Senators (when all the States are fully represented) and two hundred and ninety-two (292) Representatives. The basis of representation is about 130,000.

A NEGRO fell two hundred and fifty feet in a Virginia copper mine a few days ago and struck on his head. The darkey still survives, but in the place where he struck the rock contains the prettiest mould for a Holland cheese in all the Old Dominion.

A SAMPLE of "Gray's Elegy," reconstructed to fit cremation:

"Above yon mantle in the new screen's shade,
Where smokes the coal in one dull smouldering heap,
Each in his patent urn forever laid,
The baked residue of our fathers sleep."

A LEASE for 999 years has recently run out in England. An estate left for that term has reverted to the original holders, or rather their representatives. The land is at Woolwich, and was church property a thousand years ago, but was leased to the Crown for military purposes.

THE prominent personages in the Brooklyn damage suit do not escape altogether unpunished. A New York paper is publishing their portraits, and, if it is not a case of pictorial libel, they ought to get over damages from Mother Nature for having made them so superfluously ugly.

BUTLER COUNTY, Mo., has the most eccentric genius on record. He is now sixty-five years of age. At the age of twenty-one he commenced to count two billions. He has counted almost incessantly ever since, and his task is still incomplete. He says he wants to count that number and die happy.

ONLY a woman's hair! Who has not some time in his life picked such a golden thread from his best coat collar, and felt his heart beat quicker for it? Or gazed upon a tress laid away in some locket, and not felt the influence of tender memories? Only a woman's hair! And yet we do not like it in biscuit.

REV. FATHER BYRNE, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New York, has written a letter advising that that organization should not take part in the parades on St. Patrick's Day, partly on the ground of excessive expense, and partly for the reason that parades detract from the religious associations of the day.

A FASTIDIOUS boarder at a "cheap" establishment in New York lately appeared at the table when a rather unsavory ham presented itself for discussion. It looked well, but, said the boarder to his host, "how horrible it smells!" "Well," replied his keeper, "what o' that? Take hold, man; you come to the table to eat your victuals, not to smell 'em."

AN eloquent contemporary thus writes: "Tilton, the ice-bound volcano, is pouring forth molten lava, which runs about the feet of the woman who has deserted him, and dams itself against the soul of the man who is accused of leading her away. This human Etna may not entirely burn itself out or destroy the objects of its fury, but it will kill all the green things in the wayside of all it overshadows.

MAJ. LEACH, of the Irish International rifle team, has written a letter stating that the annual match for the all Ireland or Leach challenge shield, heretofore open to Irish clubs only, is now open to Americans, but to no other nationality. The ranges are 1,000 and 1,100 yards, each team to consist of four men, and the shield to remain in the country of the winning team until the next match.

IN New Orleans, on Sunday, Henry Duchar, colored, while returning from church with two friends, was assailed by a party of intoxicated soldiers, who pursued their char into his residence near by. The latter seized a musket, fired and killed Private Warren Hicks, Company D, Third United States Infantry. Walter Gould, aged thirteen, was accidentally shot and killed by a comrade, aged fourteen.

AN unsuspecting Teuton in Newark paid some practical jokers a dollar and forty cents the other day as his initiation fee into a pretended secret society. But after the candidate had stood for three hours alone in the dark on his toes on top of a barrel, with his thumbs tied up by wires to the cross-beams in the roof, he concluded it was about time to yell for help, and some of the neighbors came in and cut him down.

A TEXAS reporter says: "We saw a country girl on the streets Saturday who had just bought and was wearing a pair of high-heeled bootees. But didn't she wriggle, tho'! It was the first time she had ever experienced those high heels. 'John,' she said, 'you must let me have your arm until I get used to these dog-on heels of mine.' John gave her his arm, but it was as much as he could do to keep the little country Miss steady."

A SHORT time ago, at Winthrop, a family noticed the smell of burning cotton in their room, and on looking for the cause, discovered quite a volume of smoke issuing from a small roll of black cotton cloth lying upon the table, which soon burnt into a flame. Upon further investigation it was found that the rays of the sun, passing through a stereoscope, came to a focus on the cloth with sufficient force to ignite it. Subsequently a trial was made with white cloth and failed to develop a blaze.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

ENGLAND manufactured 5,449 tons of arsenic in 1873.

IT is said that an effort is to be made to abolish the divorce laws in Belgium.

HOLLAND has a cremation society, which numbers more than one thousand members.

THERE are 130,000 paupers in London who have to be supported by the public authorities.

THE value of the sardines annually caught in the Mediterranean, is estimated at $1,000,000.

THE French society of pilgrims is organizing pilgrimages from Marseilles to the Holy Land at $275, first class.

IT is said that the largest vases ever made in Japan were purchased by the Sultan. They are blue and white.

THE latest poetic authority is collected by a German countess, and is a collection of all the poems in honor of the rose.

AND the Germans fancy that if Napoleon IV. were married to the daughter of Marshal MacMahon, the alliance might have political consequences.

A FRENCH savant doesn't believe that guano was deposited by birds, but says it is composed of fossil remains. He is probably thinking of the Iguano-don.

A TELEGRAM from Singapore reports that a revolt of Chinese prisoners in jail there was not suppressed before sixty-seven persons were killed and injured, including sixteen wardens.

THE English Government will try to prevent the introduction of the potato beetle into Ireland. The Chief Secretary for Ireland announced in the House of Commons that the danger was believed to be exaggerated.

IN January, 1870, M. Margolidet—as an experiment in natural history—placed a frog in a hole dug in a solid stone, and closed and hermetically sealed the opening. On the 17th of last month the stone was opened at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. The frog was living, but not lively.

PRIVATE letters from Madrid to a member of Queen Isabella's household at Paris speak of Bazaine as the coming man there. Preparations are being made to give him a command in the Northern army. If he gain laurels there, he will have a yet higher post. With Bazaine at the head of the War Office, it is thought by the royal family the era of *pronunciamentos* would be closed in Spain. Like Navarrez, he would make a clean sweep of all malcontents by shooting them.

LOUIS LATEAU, the Belgian stigmatist, whose pretensions have lately excited so much controversy in the Rhenish province, has been offered 30,000 francs on condition of subjecting herself to supervision for eight days. It was promised this sum would be paid to her if having tasted nothing but the consecrated wafer, the wounds in her hands ceased to bleed. She has taken no notice of the overture, the author of which is denounced by the Ultramontanes as an infidel or blasphemer, who wanted to starve the highly-favored virgin.

TWO NEW peers are soon to be created—Mr. Gerard Sturt and Sir Ivor Guest. In the person of Sir Ivor Guest the Conservatives will gain a wealthy adherent from the opposite party, for Sir Ivor's father was, and many of his younger brothers still are, Whigs. Sir Ivor married a daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, and some surprise was caused when, in the formation of the present Administration, His Grace was found to be left out in the cold. Mr. Sturt has sat for the county-town and county of Dorset since 1847, and he and his family have been supporters of the Conservative party for many years.

### HUMOROUS.

"SALLY, what time do your folks dine?" "Soon as you go away—that's missus' orders."

NEW YORKERS denominate the entertainment at which a young lady makes her *debut*, "a rosebud party."

AN elephant is 1,227,386 times larger than a flea, but yet there are women who growl at paying two shillings to visit a menagerie, and will turn a feather bed over half a day to hunt a flea.

A LEAVENWORTH man told a lie, and then said: "I hope to be struck dead if I have not spoken the truth!" He had scarcely ceased speaking when he fell to the floor—a man having knocked him down.

THE chap who last summer married a Newport belle, and during the engagement was always boasting of his "linguistic and vocal accomplishments" of his intended, looks very serious now when the matter is alluded to by his friends.

A FINELY dressed lady slipped and fell near the Postoffice, yesterday, and the bootblack who assisted her to her feet inquired, "Did you break any bones, madam?" "No, I guess not," she replied; "but I am just as mad as if I had broken a dozen of 'em!"

A PORTLY gentleman crowded himself into a tram car next to a young man, who said—"Perhaps you would not crowd in here if you knew I just had the small-pox." "Oh, that's nothing," was the reply, "for this is the first time I have been out since I had it myself."

A WIDOW being cautioned by her minister about flirting, said that she knew it was wrong for matrons and wives to flirt, but she had the Bible for her authority. It said, "Widow's mite." She was flirting awfully at the last accounts; her pastor acknowledged that "widows might."

IT is a remarkable circumstance that a Norwich girl can't ride five miles in a sleigh without becoming so tired that you are obliged to put an arm around her to support her. Though, on the whole it's a pretty poor man who wouldn't be willing to sacrifice both arms to comfort a suffering female.

A NEAR-SIGHTED Boston man was lately riding in a street car, when a lady opposite bowed to him. He returned the bow, raised his hat, smiled sweetly, and was just wondering who she was, when she leaned over and whispered in his ear: "Sell! I'll fix you for this, old man!" Then he knew it was his wife.

AN editor relates how a colored barber made a dead-head of him. He offered him the usual dime for shaving, when the fellow drew himself up with considerable pomposity, and said: "I understand dat you is an editor." "Well, what of it?" says we. "We neber charge editors nuffin." "But, my worthy friend," we continued, "there are a good many editors revolving now, and your unwonted liberality on your part would prove a ruinous business." "Oh! neber mind, we make it up off the gemmen."

### A WINTER MORNING SCENE.

Storm and shadow with the night
Vanish and through cloudrifts bright
Silver stars with trembling beam,
In the interspaces gleam.
Soft in heaven's sailing gray
Shines the radiant star of day;
Now it fades from mortal sight
In a sea of crimson light.
Arching from the deep below,
Setting all the clouds aglow;
Lighting up a wondrous scene,
Stately cedars, emerald green,
By the genii of the storms
Decked in garb of glorious forms:
Crystal forest, garden bright,
Bursting on the raptured sight:
Firs, in plumes and jewelled dresses;
Willows with their starry tresses:
Poplars, sheaves of crystal spears;
Shivering aspens, frozen tears;
Larch with fringe of diamond hung;
Maple twigs with rubies strung;
Beeches crowned with diadems
Blazing with a million gems,
By the side of which grow pale
Even the jewels of the tale
Which Aladdin joyous found
In the magic garden's bound.
See! before the morning breeze,
Gently wave the glittering trees;
Diamond showers dazzling sight,
Rain of pearls and rubies bright,
Dropping from the trees around,
Fill the air with fairy sound
Sweeter than the music heard,
When the winds the branches stirred
In the jewel-laden wood,
Where Aladdin 'wildered stood.
Now before our watching eyes
Lo! the bright enchantment flies!
In the warm, increasing sun,
Quick dissolving, one by one,
Ruby, pearl and amethyst
Melt away in silver mist,
Glittering, changing, as they go,
Dropping on the crested snow.
—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

### Qualifications of Voters.

In article VIII of the new Constitution the following qualifications are all that are necesary to entitle citizens to vote at the coming election, Tuesday, 16th inst:

"That he shall be over twenty-one years of age; have resided one year in the State, resided two months in the district in which he desires to vote, and paid a State or county tax within two years—if over twenty-two years of age. If the voter has previously been a citizen of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, it only requires a six months' residence in the State to entitle him to vote."


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeog.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

Saturday, February 13,

AT

## WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW BARGAINS IN

## DRESS GOODS!

Suitable for Present and Early Spring Wear.

Black Mohair Alpacas,

We have just opened a new lot of these desirable goods at prices from 25 cents per yard up to 75 cents, and consider them to be most decidedly the best value we have yet offered.

Black All Wool Cashmeres.

Extraordinary Bargains in

BLACK CASHMERES,

At 87½ cents to $1.25.

Special Bargains in Desirable

Dress Goods!

at 12½ to 25 cents.

Black and Colored Dress Silks

Bargains unsurpassed in the United States, from medium to finest qualities.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

Of every Description.

Extra Good Bargains in

Ladies' Made-up Suits,
Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Paisley and Woolen Shawls,
Mourning Shawls, of all kinds.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Saturday, February 13,

AT

## WM. SEMPLE'S,

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Housekeeping

## DRY GOODS

FULL SUPPLY OF ALL

Our Many Popular Bargains.

At 8½ cents, 10 cents and 12½ cents, Bargains in Yard-Wide

Undressed Bleached Muslins.

Best Quality of Calicos,

At 5c per yard and upward according to style.

Remarkable Bargains in

Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds.
Table Linens, medium and fine.
Linen Towels, Towelings, Napkins, &c.
Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, &c.
Blankets, Comforts and Quilts.

*LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.*

At exceedingly low prices.

Bosoms by the dozen or half dozen at our lowest Wholesale Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Housekeepers and Families.

We will Sell you Housekeeping Goods of all Kinds by the Piece at Our Lowest Wholesale Prices.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Saturday, February 13,

AT

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

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Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Hats and Bonnets,

Latest styles, trimmed and untrimmed.

New Flowers, Plumes, Feathers and Ribbons, all Colors and Widths.

FANCY GOODS!

New Neck Wear for Ladies.
New Trimmings, Laces, &c.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, &c.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

FULL STOCK.

OUR CELEBRATED BAZAR

GLOVE FITTING PATTERNS,

For Ladies, Misses and Children's Garments,

Of every description and all sizes.

These Patterns are faultless in fit, elegant in design, and perfect in every particular. We are Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania, and keep a full supply of latest styles always on hand.

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Saturday, February 13,

AT

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Stockings, Gloves, &c.,

For Ladies, Misses, Children,

Gentlemen and Boys,

All at Lowest Possible Prices.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Chemises, Skirts and Night Gowns, from lowest to finest qualities.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, in suits to match.
Misses and Children's Muslin Underwear, all ages.
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Ladies' and Children's Stockings, all sizes and kinds.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves of every description.
Corsets, Skirts, Bustles, Forms, &c.
Real and Imitation Hair Switches.

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Special Low Prices in

Gents' Best Scarlet and White Underwear.
At 37½ cents and 50c each, Extra Good Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, full sizes.
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Gents' Fast Fitting White Dress Shirts.
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Collars, Cuffs and Handkerchiefs.
Shirt Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons.
Trunks and Satchels, all sizes and kinds.

NEW GOODS.

## JOS. HORNE & CO.,

RETAIL STORES.

We are now opening our new line of

LADIES' MUSLIN CHEMISES,
Night Gowns, Toilet Sacques,
SKIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
Misses' Chemises, Night Gowns
*Drawers and Skirts,*

With and without waists. These goods are made up in the very best manner, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

FRESH LOT OF
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
At Very Low Prices.
NAINSOOKS,
Allover Tucks and with Revering.
VIC. LAWN,
With Revering and Brocade Stripe.
NEW STYLES LINEN
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
Striped Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
NEW NECK RUCHING,
Puffed Swiss and Lace Jackets, with Tablier.
WHITE SILK SCARFS,
NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN
DRESS SILKS,
WEAR GUARANTEED.
Black and White Striped Dress Silks,
All at Lowest Figures.

197 and 199
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## BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
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DRESS GOODS

Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest prices. 83

H. J. LYNCH'S
*No. 96 Market Street.*

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

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49 Sixth Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces,
WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES,
ALSO,
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND
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FURNACES, RANGES
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GRATES, &c.

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1875.

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Splendid Assortment,
Elegant Designs,
Great Inducement
IN PRICE.

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75 BARRELS CHOICE ST. LOUIS Flour, just received and for sale at reduced prices, JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

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HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
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Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

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Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

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20 TONS MIDDLINGS,
3 cars prime white Oats,
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100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
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Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and d

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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed
Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

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Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

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5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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W. H. HECHELING, President.
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# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, February 16, 1875.

The severe cold of yesterday and possibly just a little of politics had the effect of giving us an extremely dull financial market. There was very little doing at any of the banks. The Chamber of Commerce was more animated, and a considerable number of persons gathered there to talk business and make exchanges. The rigid weather of the past few days has had the effect of tightening up all branches of business.

—The following abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on the 31st of December, with the principal items therein, has just been completed:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $ 955,861,397 |
| United States bonds | 412,980,500 |
| Due from approved reserving and reserve agents | 80,488,831 |
| Due from banks | 59,735,303 |
| Checks and other cash items | 14,026,115 |
| Fractional currency | 2,293,182 |
| Specie | 2,436,563 |
| Legal tender notes | 82,751,791 |
| United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes | 133,523,000 |
| Five per cent. redemption fund with United States Treasurer | 16,935,663 |
| Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund | 4,168,020 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | 495,802,481 |
| Surplus fund | 130,485,641 |
| Undivided profits | 51,477,029 |
| Bank notes outstanding | 332,043,937 |
| Individual deposits | 1,286,886,045 |
| Individual deposits | 682,855,066 |
| United States deposits | 7,492,307 |
| Deposits of United States disbursing officers | 3,579,722 |
| Due to National banks | 129,139,216 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 51,627,997 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | 6,365,652 |
| Bills payable | 5,398,900 |
| Aggregate liabilities | $1,992,408,455 |

Number of banks, 2,027.

—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, the money market was quiet at unchanged rates, and we still continue to quote call loans at 3, 4 and 5 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 5 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 6@7 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent., and on first-class bonds and stocks at 6@7 per cent. The current rate of call loans at New York is 2½@6 per cent.

—Representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad have agreed on a uniform scale of eastward freight charges.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 114⅝ | 114⅝ |
| U. S. 6ses—1881—coupon | 119¼ | 119⅝ |
| 5-20 1862 | 116 | 116 |
| 20—1864 | 117¾ | 117⅝ |
| " 1865 | 119⅛ | 119⅝ |
| " 1865 new | 119¼ | 119⅝ |
| " 1867 | 119½ | 119⅝ |
| " 1868—coupons | 119½ | 119 |
| 10-40's | 114 | 114 |
| Currency 6's | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| New 5-per cents | 113 | 114⅝ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 117 | 116⅞ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 101 | 101⅜ |
| Erie | 28 | 28 |
| L. C | 101⅛ | 101 |
| St. Louis & I. C. | 5 | 5⅛ |
| St. Paul | 34¾ | 35¼ |
| Do. Pref | | 55⅜ |
| Michigan Southern | 73 | 73¼ |
| Do Guaranteed | 74 | 75 |
| North Western Common | 43¾ | 44 |
| Do. Pref | 56 | 56¼ |
| Rock Island | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 91¾ | 92 |
| Pacific Mail | 32⅜ | 33⅛ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 72⅝ | 72⅝ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 26⅜ | 26⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 40¾ | 40⅞ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 13⅛ | 11⅞ |
| Harlem | 128 | 128 |
| Adams Express | 102 | 101 |
| American Express | 63¼ | 63⅝ |
| U. S. Express | 57⅜ | 56⅞ |
| W., Fargo & Co Express | 56¾ | |
| Fort Wayne | 97 | |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 21 | 21 |
| Panama | 111 | 111 |
| Iron Mountain | 24 | 25 |

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. | 56 | 56⅜ |
| " scrip | 107 | |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 131 | |
| Oil Creek | 11⅜ | |
| Lehigh Valley | 64¼ | |
| Central Transportation | 44¼ | 44 |
| Empire do. | 54½ | 55 |
| L. V. R. R. 7-20 | 91 | |
| P. C. & St. L. 7's | 77 | |

NEW YORK, February 15, 1875.

Money 3; prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling was weak at 483@483 1-2 for sixty days and 486@486 1-2 for sight. The customs receipts were $746,000. Gold was dull at 114⅛. The carrying rates were 1 per cent. and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $226,000. The clearings were $40,000,000. Government bonds were dull. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. This has been the dullest day at the Stock Exchange for some time. Many heavy operators have been driven off by high commission rates. There is a proposition for an opposition Exchange, and a call has been issued for a meeting to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday evening to consider it. At the opening of business the market was irregular, but later on advanced ⅛@⅜ per cent. all round. Still later there was a general decline, under the lead of Wabash, which fell off 2 per cent. in consequence of a movement to defeat the proposed funding scheme, which a large number of the bondholders have already agreed to. The market closed steady, except for Wabash, which was weak. Missouri Pacific recovered from 43 3-4 to 45. Pacific Mail was exceptionally strong. The transactions aggregated 130,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 60,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Ohios, 19,000 Wabash, and 18,000 Union Pacific.

*Governments.*—U. S. coupons of 1881, (20's; 5-20's of '62, 116; do o. '64, 117⅜; do of '65, 119⅜; do '65 new, 118⅝; do of '67, 119⅜; do of '68, 119⅜; new 5s, 114⅝; 10-40s, 117 ⅝; currency 6s, 119¾.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri 6s, 96½; Tennessee, old, 62; do new, 62; Virginia, new, 59; do old 59; North Carolina, old, 28; do new, 21.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 29; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72½; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 101½; Pacific Mail, 33; New York Central, 101⅛; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 56¾; United States Express, 63¼; American Express, 57; United States Express, 56⅞; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 129; Michigan Central, 90; do preferred, 98; Northwestern Common, 44; do preferred, 56¼; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 94½; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 94½; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 55½; Toledo & Wabash, 11¾; do preferred, 14; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 107½; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 26⅝; Illinois Central, 103; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Burlington & Quincy, 108½; Lake Shore, 73¼; Panama, 111; Union Pacific, 40; Central Pacific, 96⅝; Union, 93½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, February 15—5 P. M.—Consols: money, account, 93 3-32@93 5-32; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do 1872, 107⅜; 10-40's, 102⅝, ex. div.; new 5s, 103; '67's, 104⅜; do '68's, 104⅜; Erie, 25¼@25½; do preferred, 43½.

FRANKFORT, February 15.—5-20's of 1862, 98¾. PARIS, February 15.—Rentes 64f. 40c.

## PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1875.

There was a firmer feeling to-day, both in Crude and Refined, without, however, any quotable change in prices as compared with SATURDAY; the indications, however, are that the bottom has been reached for the present, and another upward movement soon is not improbable, although it would be as well perhaps for the trade to let the market rest upon its own merits. Dispatches from Parker quoted "United" at $1.28½ bid at wells, and "Union" at $1.25; immediate shipment at $1.45. Pittsburgh refiners are buying very sparingly, the best evidence of which is that our receipts recently have not exceeded 2,000 to 3,000 bbls per day. Refined continues quiet, but the general tone of the market is firmer, in sympathy with the raw article we quote nominally at 20¾@20¾c on cars here, and 23½ delivered in Philadelphia.

The Barrel market continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; countries, $1.05@1.10; city make offered at $1.25 with no buyers.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| T C McConnell | Riverside O W | 477 |
| A Schmuck | Riverside O W | 154 |
| B S Duncan | Sunbeam O W | 552 |
| Total | | 1,183 |

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1875.

There is no question, we think, but what there is a better and more hopeful feeling in commercial circles, and possibly a slight improvement in general business, but there is still plenty of room in this respect. Our merchants and manufacturers as well, are hopeful of an average Spring trade, and while the outlook is not all that could be desired, there is no good reason why these expectations should not be realized, as stocks of goods of all kinds, both in the hands of jobbers and consumers, in view of the very light purchases all winter, must, of necessity, be very much reduced, and will soon have to be replenished. There has been an increased degree of activity in the grain markets during the past week, and while Corn is lower, there was an advance established on Oats. The grocery trade continues slow, unusually so, for this season of the year, but it is probable that there will soon be an improved trade: Coffee continues dull, and prices, in consequence of the probable failure of the movement to put on the import duty of three cents, are weak and lower. Sugars and Molasses are firmer, in view of the probable increase of the import duty. There is a continued fair demand for the hog product, with little or no change in prices since the date of our last weekly review. In general produce business is better, and we are hopeful that it will continue to improve.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, in consequence of the cold and impassable roads to make shipments, but the supply, notwithstanding it is small, is equal to the demand, which is confined to supplying immediate wants. Sales, in a jobbing way, at $3@3.50 ₱ bbl for fair to prime and $4 to $4.75 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain about as last quoted; 6@6½c ₱ gallon for fair to good and 60 for choice.

ASHES—Trade continues very quiet, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, but prices remain as last quoted, Common Soda, 3¼c; refined do., 4¼; Potash, 5 to 8½; Pearlash, 9; Black Lead, 4; Flour Spar, 1¾; Nitrate Soda, 2½.

ALE—Continues dull and prices remain as last quoted: X at $5 ₱ barrel to the country and $6 to city; XX, $6; India Ale, $11. Half bbls, in regular proportion. Brewers are very anxious to have local option repealed, from what they say it has done where it has damaged their trade.

BEANS—Continues quiet and unchanged, and in the absence of sales we quote nominally at 2.75@3.00 ₱ bu.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The inquiry is moderate, while the offering are large. The season is advancing so rapidly, that the disposition is strong to unload. 2¾@2.80 ₱ bbl.

BROOMS—No fresh quotations this week, as a general advance is under consideration by the manufacturers, most of whom are now filling orders at current prices. Messrs. P. Duff & Sons, General Agents for the Union Factory, report that they have been compelled to decline orders for Fresh Cut, as they have now unfilled orders on their books for over four hundred dozen. The general impression is that an advance of 50c ₱ doz must take place at once.

BROOM HANDLES—Choice No. 1 plain, $1.70@1.80; No. 1 painted, $2@2.10; good No. 1 painted, $2.20@2.30; Toy Handles, painted, $2@2.25.

BROOM CORN—Since our last general market report the demand has been good for the finer grades, and Manufacturers, to fill orders in the way they have laid in stock the past week, have made up their minds that prices will be no lower for several months to come, but, in all probability, will go much higher. Reports from the west quote prices firm, with but few sellers, holders having great faith in the future. We understand that manufacturers realize the situation more fully than our manufacturers do here, for they are now, and have been for some time past, selling their Brooms at a large advance, while here the advance has not been over one-half the proportionate advance they are basing for Broom Corn. Sales, in a jobbing way, have been advanced 75c ₱ doz, and in St. Louis $1 ₱ doz, while we only advanced 50c ₱ dozen. We quote Choice Hurl, 13½@14; Choice Green, which will work itself into a hurl brown, 12@12½; good green, 11@12½; good red tipped that will work up, 10½@11; green crooked, 9@9½.

CHEESE—Trade continues quiet, but the general tone of the market is firm, and with an increased demand an advance is not improbable. We continue to quote prime Ohio Goshen, in a jobbing way, 16½@17; New York do, 17@17½; Ohio Skims, 10@11.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at $10@12 ₱ bbl for Common to fair, and $13@14 for choice.

CEMENT, ETC., ETC.—Youghiogheny Cement, $1.75@2 ₱ bbl; Louisville, $2@2.25; Rosendale, $3@3.50; Portland, $7@7.50; Plaster, $3.50@4; Calcined, $4@4.25; New York, $3.25@3.50; Mills & Co.'s, $3@4.25. White Lime—Sandusky, Cleveland, Sawyer's, Freeman's, $1.65@1.75. White Sand, $1.50@1.75 ₱ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—The demand continues light, and the trade is not large, but is fully equal to the demand. Quotable, in a jobbing way, at $1.75@1.90 for Tomatoes; $2.80@2.60 for Corn, and $2.25@2.35 for Peaches.

COKE—As noted in our last report, there is a more hopeful feeling, in sympathy with the recent improvement in pig iron, but there has been no improvement in business as yet; prices are nominally unchanged at $2.50 ₱ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COPPER—Trade in manufactured has not improved, and the market continues dull, while prices are unchanged. Raw Copper is easier as compared with a month or six weeks ago.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand is light, and it is only as sale and delivery of the year, while prices remain unchanged. Following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ in. diameter and upwards | 18½cts. per lb. |
| ½ inch | 16 " |
| 7-16 to 9-16 in. diameter | 17 " |
| Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn | 15 " |
| Hay, Stave and Leather Twine | 16 " |
| Spun Yarn | 17 " |
| Hawser Laid | 15½ cts. per lb. |
| " Bolt Rope Yarns | 15½ " |
| Sand Pump Rope | 14½ " |

SISAL ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ inch diameter and upward | 12½ cts. per lb. |
| ½ inch | 13 " |
| ⅜ inch | 13½ " |
| Hay, spoke and binder twine | 12½ " |

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ inch diameter and upward | 12½ cts. per lb. |
| ½ inch | 13 " |
| ⅜ inch | 13½ " |
| Tarred lath twine | 12 " |

JUTE ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| All sizes | 11 cts per lb. |

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tarred Rope | 14 cts per lb. |
| " Lath Yarn | 13 " |
| " Spun Yarn | 13 " |
| " Manilla | 19 " |
| " Houseline | 19 " |

PACKING.

| | |
|---|---|
| American | 13 to 18 cts per lb. |
| Russia | 18 " |
| Italian | 21 " |
| Hemp, Square | 14 " |
| Sash and Bell Cord | 20 to 22 " |

DRESSED HOGS—@6½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are steady and firm. The demand is principally for shipment to other markets. Fair are held at 7c; prime at 7½; and choice at 8c ₱ lb. One car of good Ohio fruit sold at 7c. Peaches dull and heavy, and offered freely, with Sheets quoted at 9@10c. Blackberries dull at 9@10 cents ₱ lb.

EGGS—The severe weather has interfered very much with the receipts, dealers reporting that very few are coming in. Our market is bare, and fresh are held firmly at 35c. The scarcity of fresh has given a fresh impetus to pickled, and sales have been freely made at 25@28c. One sale of 15 barrels having been made at the latter price.

FLOUR—The demand continues light, with a strong pressure to sell. We are cognizant of offering of Extra Family from all Winter Wheat at $5.25, and choice Spring at $5.75 are the lowest rates asked for standard brands. Winter Wheat Extras, $4.50@4.75, but little Superfine offering, and quotations nominally $4.25@4.50. Spring Wheat Flours, the demand for which is confined almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, remain as last quoted: $5.50@5.60 for Wisconsins, and $5 for $4.50@5 for Minnesotas. Rye Flour $3.50@5.75.

FEATHERS—Dull; choice live geese at 51@52 in round lots, with little or no inquiry for broken quantities. Advices from the east report an advance, with a fair demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee, as predicted in this column one week ago, is longer and the market dull. Stocks on the seaboard are accumulating rapidly, and the general opinion is that a further shrinkage of values will ensue, unless Congress checks the decline by adding the duty already proposed, which is not now probable since the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means has refused to report in favor of it. Still, dealers are in doubt as to what Congress may yet do, more revenue being needed; and something has to be taxed to raise it, which may be Coffee. A decline of one cent ₱ lb on roasted was made by our jobbers last Saturday, corresponding with the decline in the points of purchase, Java firm. Sugar is better and the market firm. From New Orleans we have seen A. Thomson & Co.'s report of the 9th inst., showing a good demand, and sales of all the receipts of that day—696 hhds.—at previous ruling figures. Since then no change. The demand for Molasses, at same date, was very good and prices firm—55 cents for prime, and 60 cents for choice being the ruling figures there. Refined Sugars stronger. The New York market at the close of the week showed a decided improvement in the volume of business in refined sugars at an advance of 4c. Molasses and Syrups are steady and firm, with an upward move, with small stocks on this market, at very firm prices. We look for a stronger market as the season advances, the ruling figures being now relatively lower than at the point of purchase, where every arrival is snapped up quick at the above figures, and 4@5c for inferior fermenting. Foreign Molasses dull. Rice steady.

SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crushed | 11 |
| Granulated | 11 |
| Powdered | 10½ |
| Standard A | 10¼ |
| N. O. Sugar | 8½@ 9¼ |
| Standard B | 10⅛ |
| E C Standard | 10 |
| Demarara | 9¼@10¼ |
| Porto Rico | 8½@ 9¾ |

SYRUPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar house | 25@40 |
| Maryland | 45 |
| Silver Drips | 55 |
| White Drips | 60@65 |
| Extra Golden | 65@70 |

COFFEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rio Good | 21 @22 |
| Rio Prime | 23 @24 |
| Rio Fancy | 25 @26 |
| Roasted Rio, in bulk packages | 23 |
| Roasted Rio, in ½ packages | 24 |
| Roasted Java, in ½ packages | 40 |
| Roasted Java loose | 37½ |

RICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rangoon ₱ lb | 7 @7¼ |
| Carolina ₱ lb | 8 @8½ |
| Porto Rico | 8@8½ |
| Demarara | 9@9¾ |

SPICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Grain Pepper | 27 |
| Allspice | 20 |
| Cloves | 50 |
| Cassia, Bark | 40 |
| Nutmegs | $1 40 |
| Ground Pepper | 30 |
| Ground Ginger, 10 lbs cans | 35 |
| Ground Cloves, 10 lb cans | 35 |
| Ground Mustard, 10 lb cans | 30 |
| Durham | 35 |

TOBACCO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lorillard's Per fection, lbs | 62 |
| Cincassian Girl | |
| D. T | 55 |
| Spitzna's | 66 |
| Gold Bar | 65 |
| Five Pro.'s & lbs | 62 |
| D. T. and Sc | 62 |
| Monitor | 62 |
| Weyman's | @18 50 |
| Eng. Shag | 18 00 |
| Tom and Jerry | 36 |
| Orange Girl, dark 3d | 50 |
| Virginia Darks | 52 |
| Span Roll | 56 |
| Imperadora Fine Cut | 55 |
| Perfection | 70 |
| Sportsman | 55 |
| Perfection | 53 |
| A. A | 33 |
| F. G | 48 |

SOAPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rabbit's Best | 10 |
| Rabbit's N. Y. City | 50 |
| Russian | $6 00 |
| Shat J. O. U. S | 5 75 |
| Persian | 3 75 |
| Colgate's Palm, ½s and ¼s | 4 75 |
| Colgate's Ass't | 4 75 |
| Toilet | 4 50 |
| Colgate's | 1 75 |
| Ex. Extra Wax | 7 |
| Olive | 6 |
| N. E. & Co's Sup. 6 Wax | 5 |
| Woman's Friend 5½ Scrubbing | 4 |
| Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3d, $1 75 | |
| Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 | |
| Park Co.'s Honey | 1 75 |
| Castile | 1 75 |
| Bouquet, per gross | 6 00 |

STARCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Common | 06 |
| Buffalo | 08 |
| Silver gloss | 9¼@10 |
| Corn | 10¼@11 |

SUNDRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B | $8.50 @ 9.00 |
| Oat Meal, half bbls | 5.00 |
| Pearl Barley, bf brls | 7.00 @ 7.50 |
| Currants, per lb | 7¾ |
| Valencia Raisins, per lb | 12 |
| Layer Raisins, per box | 3.25 |
| Indigo, per lb | 1.35 @ 1.50 |
| Bi Carb Soda as, packages | 7½@ 8 |
| Bi Carb Soda, in kegs | 6½ |
| Potash, per box | 2.60 @ 11 |
| Prunes, per lb | 10 |
| French Wine Vinegar, per gal | 75 |
| Com. Cyc. per case | 7.75 |
| Lamp Chimneys, per doz | 1.10 |

GRAIN—There has been rather more activity in the grain markets during the past week, but the demand is chiefly to supply immediate wants, while as regards prices there have been no important changes, excepting those to which reference is made below. The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue meagre, but the demand is light and prices remain unchanged; Penna and Ohio red at $1.14@1.16; ditto amber and white at $1.18@1.20. Millers complain of an unsatisfactory market for the product, claiming that Wheat is higher relatively than flour, and it is said that a good many of the country mills have been obliged to stop in consequence. The Oat market has stiffened up considerably, and with continued light receipts and a very limited supply, prices have been advanced 1@2 cents per bushel; sales were made during the week, at 63@64 for mixed and 65@66 for white—dealers, however, report that it is difficult to obtain outside quotations. As noted in our last report, the consumption is comparatively light in consequence of Corn being so much cheaper for feeders, but the supply was very small recently, and and in addition prices were lower here relatively than at the source of supply and afforded no margin for profit. Shelled Corn has been fairly active, but generally at a lower range of prices; 70@72 for white and low mixed, and 73@74 for good high mixed to prime yellow, free in grove. Ear Corn has been in very light demand, and with diminished receipts the market is possibly a shade firmer, but prices are without quotable change; 72@73c for mixed and 74@75c for prime yellow. Rye continues to come in sparingly but the demand is only fair and prices remain nominally at $1.10@1.12. There is little or no movement in Barley here; brewers are still holding off, buying only for their immediate wants, being apprehensive that prices would be lower, and that expectations in this respect have been realized. No 2 Spring has declined 30@35c per bushel in Chicago within the past sixty days, and the tendency appears to be downward.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HEMP—Advancing; dealers now asking $163 ₱ ton for Kentucky tough, and 12½ for double dressed.

HAY—The market for baled, in consequence of the severe weather, is rather firmer, but as yet there has been no quotable change in prices; prairie, $17@19; timothy, $20@22 for common to choice—the latter dealers expect to realize an outside price. Loose is also firmer and higher; timothy selling from country wagons at $25@30 for common to prime, and $31@32 for choice; clover, $18@22.

HIDES—The market remains quiet for all descriptions except plump heavy steers, which are in good demand. Calf and Calf are in moderate supply and scarce. Prices unchanged. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Green Salted Cows | ₱ lb. | cts. ₱ lb. |
| " Steers, Light | 9½ | " |
| " " Heavy | 10@10½ | " |
| " Calf | 12@13 | " |
| Green butcher hulls | 6 | " |
| Green butcher cows | 6 | " |
| Green butcher steers, light | 8 | " |

LEATHER—The general market is much the same as at last reported. Fine light spready Harness is in fair demand at unchanged prices, but only low; heavy in fair demand; Upper, Kip and Calf are very dull; rough Leather is in better demand. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak sole, country | 0.34@ 0.37 |
| Oak Sole, city | 0.35@ 0.42 |
| Red Sole, A, heavy and mid | 0.34@ 0.36 |
| Red Sole, Oronoco | 0.29@ 0.31 |
| Red Sole, good dgd | 0.27@ 0.29 |
| Harness, very familiar | 0.37@ 0.39 |
| Harness, fair | 0.36@ 0.37 |
| Harness, oak | 0.38@ 0.41 |
| Harness, Last common | 0.35@ 0.38 |
| Upper, Light | 0.32@ 0.34 |
| Fair Skirting | 0.36@ 0.38 |
| Fair Bridle, ₱ doz | 80.00@ 90.00 |
| Fair Calf | 1.40@ 1.60 |
| Finished Calf | 1.60@ 1.80 |
| Finished Upper, ₱ foot | 0.19@ 0.21 |
| Finished Upper, ₱ foot | 0.18@ 0.20 |
| Finished B'ffo | 0.16@ 0.18 |
| Finished Calf | 1.10@ 1.40 |
| Finished Upper, ₱ foot | 0.16@ 0.18 |
| Finished B'ffo | 0.14@ 0.16 |

MILL FEED—There has been an active demand for bran during the past week, and we were reported sales of several cars at $13.50@14 ₱ ton for three days at $1.25 ₱ cwt, which is the ruling price. Shorts and Shipstuffs quotable at $1.30@1.35; Middlings at $1.40@1.50, and Chopped Feed at $1.30@1.40. The offerings are reported comparatively light, which is attributed to the stoppage of a good many country mills.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at $3@4 per bbl., as to quality and condition.

OILS—Lard Oil higher. Procter & Gamble's extra, 90@95c; No 1 do, 85@90c; Alexander & Co.'s extra winter, $1.02½@1.05 ₱ gallon; Straights, 75@75.

PEANUTS—Demand for jobbing lots only; sales choice Red, 6¼@6½; choice White, 8½@9.

POTATOES—The arrivals continue light, not in consequence of any scarcity, but because of the cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments; the demand, however, is mainly for small lots to supply immediate wants, but prices remain nominally unchanged. We continue to quote Peach Blows at 78@80c ₱ bushel, on track, by the carload, 87@90 in a jobbing way.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair degree of activity in the product during the past week, and while there has been no quotable change in prices, the general tone of the market is firmer, and in some instances a shade better than the figures which, of course, could not but stimulate the product, and then, if we mistake not, the export demand will follow somewhat recently, and there is a better feeling in consequence.

HAMS—EXTRA S. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shoulders, EX S. C. 10 | 13½ |
| B'fast Bacon, S. C. 13 | 13½ |
| Dried Beef, S. C. 10 | 11 |
| Sugar Cured, old | 15 |
| Beef Tongues sugar Cured | 30 |
| Clears | $7 00 |
| Bacon Shoulders | 9 |
| Short Rib Sides | 11½ |
| Clear Sides | 12 |
| Mess Pork, ₱ bbl | $20.80 |
| Shmer's Lard, Oil | 12 |
| Lard Oil, per gal | 1.12 |
| Carbon Oil | 12 |
| ½ bbl Pigs Feet | 4.00 |
| ¼ bbl Pigs Feet | 2.00 |

POULTRY—There is a very fair demand, and only a moderate supply, prices are fully sustained. Dressed Chickens, 12@13c; do, Turkeys, 12@16; live Chickens, 6@7c; do, Ducks, 8c.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ₱ lb.

SEED—Clover—7@8c ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Choice Southern, $90 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs, for 4 ₱ lb in a small way.

SEEDS—Clover although held firmly at 6¾@7 ₱ bushel, yet our market has lost the eagerness that was generally manifested last week to stock up. Everyone talks as if they would not buy, and will not until the actual consumption begins, this speculative movement can only be fitful and uncertain of continuance. Timothy seed is in fair demand and attracting but little attention. Nothing doing whatever in Flax Seed.

TALLOW—The demand continues good at full prices; country, 7½@8 cents. We learn of the sale of one grease in this city reported at 6½c.

WHITE LEAD—Dull, but unchanged at 10½c by the ton and 11c for small lots, in 25 pound kegs; one-half to one cent ₱ lb additional.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₱ lb; large, 10; two-years growth, 7@8.

WINDOW GLASS—There is a moderate degree of activity, but manufacturers allege that current sales afford no profit. We quote the list unchanged, quote discounts at 65@70 cent. off Pittsburgh list, which we append as follows:

PER BOX OF 100 FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

| | 24 Quality. | 1st Quality. | Dbl. at h. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 by 8 to 7 by 9 | $ 4 75 | $ 5 75 | $10 00 |
| 8 by 10 to 10 by 15 | 6 75 | 7 00 | 12 00 |
| 8 by 11 to 10 by 15 | 7 50 | 8 75 | 12 00 |
| 8 by 14 to 10 by 15 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| 11 by 14 to 12 by 17 | 9 00 | 11 00 | 14 00 |
| 12 by 18 to 26 by 24 | 11 00 | 16 00 | 18 00 |
| 18 by 22 | 12 00 | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| 18 by 26 to 30 by 30 | 13 00 | 20 00 | 22 00 |
| 15 by 36 to 24 by 36 | 14 00 | 22 00 | 24 00 |
| 26 by 36 to 28 to 44 | 16 00 | 24 00 | 26 00 |
| 30 by 46 to 30 by 50 | 18 00 | 32 00 | 32 00 |
| 30 by 52 to 30 by 56 | | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| 30 by 58 to 84 by 58 | | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| 34 by 56 to 42 by 60 | | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| 30 by 72 to 40 by 60 | | 45 00 | |

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 24 united inches, will be charged 15 cents per square bracket. An additional 10 ₱ cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by Jobbers are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

WOODEN WARE—Revised quotations are: No 3 tiger-flour tubs, $8.50 ₱ doz; No 2 do, do, do, tubs, $7.50; No 1 two-hoop tubs, $6.50; two-hoop pails, $1.90; three-hoop pails, $2.15 ₱ doz; keelers, $4 ₱ doz; 3-gallon Churns, $4.50; 4-gallon do, $5; Wash-boards, $2.35; Kalamazoo clothes-pins (full count) $1.50 per box; round head clothes-pins, $1 ₱ box.

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874.
ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS.

The supply was again small, 31 cars against 37 cars last Monday, when it was thought to be small, the market was more active in consequence, and very full prices were realized. Some well informed dealers reported an advance of 25c per cwt; and considering the small supply, we think the best evidence of which was that the yards were pretty well cleared by ten o'clock, there were others who denied that prices were any higher. Of the 31 cars on sale, 22 cars, or more than two-thirds of the entire supply, were from Illinois, while, with the exception of 21 head driven in from the adjoining country, the balance were from Ohio; the bulk of the offerings were fair as regards quality—there were but few that could be classified choice or extra butcher cattle, and at the same time, the supply of scalawag was small. There was a very fair attendance of butchers, and seeing no prospect of being able to force prices down in the trade, they did not consume much time in looking around, hence, as we have already stated, the market was active, and nearly everything on sale was closed out early in the day, and that, too, as very strong prices. There were some dealers who reported trade as having been very unsatisfactory, and there is no question but what business has been very considerably depressed for some time past, in sympathy with everything else, but we are satisfied that the market to-day, taken all in all, was the best the selling interest have had for some time, and that sellers generally made some money. Considering the season of the year, there is no great difficulty in disposing of 40 to 45 cars, and even 50 cars of cattle, but 30 to 35 cars are sufficient just now, and for which it is evident that the demand has fallen off largely—not that the wants of the butchers are buying as many cattle as usual, as they have enough for beef, and then again, those who are known to be slow or dilatory seldom get what they want, as choices vary largely, if not abandon the business altogether.

Sales were made to-day at 7@7¾c for good to extra butcher cattle, the outside figure for Chicago tops; 6@6¾c for medium to good, and 4@5 for common to fair. Bulls quotable all the way from 3½ to 5½—Head & Trimble, of Ohio, had some good ones, and Henry Ackley, of Allegheny Co., had one which weighed about 1,900. We were informed that there were cattle on this market to-day for which 7c was bid in Chicago, and they were sold here at 7½c. There was not a single car load brought up on the C. & P. R. R.; it is said that the great bulk of the cattle that were formerly brought over this road in question are being shipped to Baltimore by the B. & O. R. R. in consequence of the cost of transportation being so much less.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the states they were from as well as the names of the owners:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E Katz | Chicago | 16 | L Rothchilds, Chicago 18 |
| I Zeigler | do | 17 | Hartman & K | do 31 |
| S Lowenstein | do | 20 | A Hass | do 20 |
| A Greenwald | do | 16 | Arnold & W | do 18 |
| I Kahn | do | 33 | Marks Bro | do 23 |
| J Lobman | do | 17 | N Hexter | do 17 |
| B S Trautman | do | 54 | Trautman & K | do 17 |
| Moonshine & K | do | 16 | Krause & L | do 16 |
| J Shanleberg | do | 18 | J Schiffman | Ohio 21 |
| Front & L | Ohio | 18 | T R Head | do 18 |
| J Trimble | do | 20 | Wolfe & B | do 19 |
| C M Hamilton | do | 18 | J Neely | do 18 |
| L Rothchilds | do | 26 | S Marks Bro | Penna 19 |
| M Fliuner | Penna | 6 | M Humes | do 10 |
| Total number on sale | | | | 567 |
| Total number on sale last Monday | | | | 684 |

SHEEP.

The supply on sale was again small, less than 450 head, and notwithstanding the demand was light, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, the market was fairly active and prices strong, but not quotably higher. Prime to extra quotable, in a retail way, at 6½@6¾c; medium to good, 5½@6¼c; common to fair, 5@5½c ₱ lb. Scalawags, $5@6.50 ₱ head. But

# HOME NEWS.

### A Painful Accident.

As Mr. George Hoehn of Ogle, Butler county was returning from Freedom Beaver county, with a load of lumber, his sled was overturned at the crossing of Pine Run, and Mr. Hoehn was so badly injured that he died the day following. Mr. Hoehn was an estimable citizen having the esteem and confidence of the entire community, by reason of his nobility of character and agreeable disposition and his loss will be deeply mourned by many friends.

### Deaths in Allegheny.

Health officer Hosh, of Allegheny, reports twenty deaths in that city last week, as follows: Still born, 4; typhoid fever, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; inflammation of brain, 2; old age, 2; nervousfever, 1; dropsy, 1; capillary bronchitis, 1; unknown, 1; bronchitis, 1; accident 1; inanition, 1; consumption, 1; Bright's Disease of Kidney, 1. White, 16; colored, 4; married, 6; single, 14; males, 15; females, 5; under one year, 6; from six to twelve years, 3; from twenty to forty years, 2; from forty to fifty years, 2; from fifty to sixty years, 2, from seventy to ninety years, 3.

### Local Option.

The Temperance Alliance held a meeting yesterday morning, when the following resolutions were passed:

*Resolved*, That it is with great pleasure we note the strong opposition developed in the Legislature against all change in the Local Option law; and, further,

*Resolved*, That we hereby tender our thanks to the members who have opposed any change in the liquor laws of the State, and respectfully ask them, on all votes, to call for the yeas and nays, that a record may be formed of the votes of every member, for use at future elections.

The anniversary of the Alliance will be held next Monday evening.

### Wedding Present.

Our genial friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Zweidinger, were yesterday the recipients of a wedding present by the "Fanchon Social," consisting of an elegant and complete China tea sett, numbering forty-seven pieces, on all the larger of which was engraved in gold "Fanchon Social." The presentation on behalf of the Social was made by the President, V. E. Paulin, in a neat little speech appropriate to the occasion, which was responded to by the presentee in a fitting and graceful manner. Toasts were given by V. E. Paulin and F. S. Vogel. After the ceremonies the company set down to an elegant repast, which, with other enjoyments, made it an evening long to be remembered.

### A Candidate for Assembly.

During the taking yesterday, of an inventory of the effects of Civil Engineer Kennedy, in the office of the Water Extension, in Municipal Hall, the following letter was found. It needs no comment, but explains itself.

OFFICE OF REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT
KLINE & BRO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
GREENSBURG, PA., June 2, 1874.

*Mr. Kennedy:*

DEAR SIR:—I understand that you have a large number of men at work in a stone quarry below Freeport, on the opposite side of the river, in Westmoreland county. The primary elections will be held on Saturday, P. M., next, for nominees of the Democratic party. Being a candidate for Assembly, I would like to have that vote as one, three being the number elected. Whatever you can do me through your influence to your men would be very acceptable.

Very truly yours,
W. J. R. KLINE.

### THE FREE PIPE BILL.

**Sentiments of our Business Community—The Chamber of Commerce Again Endorses the bill—The Reasons Therefor Set Forth.**

That the sentiment of the business community of this city is in favor of the Free Pipe Bill, was again attested yesterday by the emphatic endorsement it received from the Chamber of Commerce and the Refiners.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which was held in the morning, the matter was taken up and the following preamble and resolutions passed, which clearly explain themselves:

WHEREAS, It has been insinuated, if not openly asserted, both in this city and at Harrisburg, that this Chamber of Commerce has repudiated its action endorsing the Free Pipe Bill; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh reasserts with renewed emphasis, the convictions and conclusions expressed by it in its memorial to the Legislature respecting the "Free Pipe Bill;" and

*Resolved*, That while thanking them for their efforts in the past, we respectfully request our Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly to continue their efforts to pass the Free Pipe Bill asked for by this body.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our delegates at Harrisburg.

The oil refiners held a meeting in the afternoon at the office of the Central Refining Company, at which the discussion on the Free Pipe bill was continued. The Committee on Resolutions presented a report strongly endorsing the bill, and urging its passage. The report was adopted.

Maj. Frew, one of the Committee, offered a minority report, but the adoption of the majority report settled the question. The refiners were in session for about three hours, and great indignation was expressed at the reports that they were opposed to the bill.

### ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

**A Convicted Burglar Mysteriously Disappears From Close Imprisonment.**

About nine o'clock yesterday morning the officers of the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, were thrown into a state of excitement by the mysterious disappearance of one of the convicts, the notorious burglar, Joseph McMullen. It will be remembered that McMullen was one of the two men who committed a series of burglaries in Allegheny police and were each sentenced to twenty years in the Western Penitentiary in which institution they were soon after conveyed. Since that time McMullen has been employed in the marble works in the Penitentiary, but yesterday morning, as there was very little work to be done, he was compelled to remain in his cell.

About seven o'clock in the morning his partner was taken out to work and the cell door was closed and locked. Shortly before o'clock an officer stopped at his cell door to give him some clean clothing; when he found the cell was empty. Warden Wright was at once notified, and a thorough search was made throughout the building and grounds for him, but the prisoner could not be found. During the search it was found that a brown overcoat and black cap belonging to John Harris, one of the watchmen, had disappeared. The officers on guard at the door declared that but two persons had passed out during the morning and that were certain neither of them was McMullen. The police were then notified of the affair and Detectives Scott and Geary started out on the search. During the afternoon they found that McMullen had visited the house in Pittsburgh, changed his clothing and got some money and had afterwards stopped in a saloon on Grant street and got a drink. From there no further trace of him could be discovered. The police of this city were also notified of the affair and a reward of $100 offered for his recapture. Before his disappearance McMullen made his cell-mate good-bye and then it is supposed he opened his cell door by some means, stole the officers clothing and either boldly walked out past the officers, or slipped out of the side gate.

The matter will be fully investigated by the authorities of the institution.

### ALLEGHENY WATER SUPPLY.

**The Battery of Boilers at the Water Works—The Old Ones to Be Repaired —The Frozen Fire Plugs.**

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. A. D. Smith presiding.

The chairman submitted the bids for the construction of the new battery of boilers at the old Water Works, as classified by the sub-committee appointed to classify them. They reported that the lowest bidders were D. W. C. Carroll & Co., whose bid was four dollars less than Watson & Munro's.

Before awarding the contract the Chairman presented several pieces of iron taken from the old battery of boilers at the works, which had been repaired, which were twenty-five years old. These samples had been tested and had showed a tensile strength of [illegible] pounds. The committee then discussed the propriety of repairing the batteries now proposed replacing [illegible] This battery was only [illegible] Richmond stamp [illegible] other [illegible] only [illegible] were propo[illegible] ng or six [illegible]

Mr. Aiken moved that the amendment would not prevail. If Councils had the election of these Revisors the whole matter was more likely to be decided by favoritism. Then it would be hardly fair to leave it to the people, as there were a majority of voters in the old city, and the natural effect would be to choose men who were more favorable to the old city.

Mr. Liddell thought the amendment would be a good one. There was, he understood, but one member of the Judiciary who resided in the city. He thought, therefore it would be better to leave the matter to the people or to Councils. By leaving it to the Courts the result he feared would be that there would be a Board chosen—as was the Board of Viewers—principally from the East End.

Mr. Liddell resented any insinuation upon the Judiciary of Allegheny county. There was but one Judge in the Judiciary who was a resident of the city. He resided in the East End, but the gentleman certainly did not mean to say that there would be departure from strict justice by [illegible] DELL did not mean to throw any [illegible] Judge Sterrett or any of the [illegible] thought it was better to leave [illegible] uncils or the people,—but [illegible] mean to redect on the [illegible] said it was just such a [illegible] would be glad to get [illegible] matter in which local [illegible] ly involved that he [illegible] to put the appoint[illegible] hands of the Court. [illegible] ored leaving it in [illegible] here was but one [illegible] y, and no one [illegible] out that he [illegible] through any [illegible] judges were [illegible] sible have [illegible] there was [illegible] good ap[illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] people [illegible] of the [illegible] from [illegible]

# PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

## Special Meeting of the Select Branch.

**The Condition of the Fire Department—The Proposed New Tax Bill—An Extended Discussion—The Bill Materially Amended—Its Final Passage.**

The Select branch of Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting Monday afternoon, February 15, 1875.

*SELECT COUNCIL.*

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MOREOW.....Clerk.

There was some trouble in getting a quorum, but at twenty minutes to three o'clock the required number was obtained.

*Present*—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Anderson, Arnhold, Atterbury, Ballentine, Barckley, Bissell, Brand, Breed, Brown, Buckley, Dannels, B. Darlington, Doyle, Fox, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Holliday, House, Howard, Hunter, Kestner, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Mitchell, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McFarland, McCombs, McConnell, McClurg, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Ray, Scully, Shipton, Taylor, Weldon, and Smith—29.

*Absent*—Messrs. Aikens, Ahlborn, Atkinson, Bates, Chislett, Clark, H. Darlington, Epping, Evans, Fetterman, Jones, Keebler, Kernan, Kerr, Knapp, Macfarlane, McGimpsey, Perry, Scheck, Schild, Spahr, Waring.

The Clerk read the minutes of the two preceding meetings, which were approved.

It was stated that the meeting was called to consider business from the Finance Committee.

Mr. Aiken, by permission, before the orders of the day were taken up, presented the annual report of the Board of Fire Commission, which was read by the Clerk.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1875.

*To the Presidents and Members of Select and Common Councils:*

GENTLEMEN—Introductory to the fifth annual report (1874) of the fire department of the city of Pittsburgh, the Board of Commissioners would state that by their directions the accompanying details as to expenditures and operations have been made as full and explicit as possible for the information of Councils and the public, and it is hoped that they will be found of such interest as to command examination and study. The aim of the Board has been to gradually increase the efficiency of the department without heavy outlay, and in this it is believed the report will show continued success.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT during the past year have, in the opinion of your Board, been very successful, and we are free to say that were the new city districts all opened up for travel and fully supplied with water, the loss by fire would not have been much more than one-half the amount given. The Chief Engineer very properly notes this fact, showing a number of fires where heavy losses occurred, in localities in the new districts hard to reach and where water was difficult to obtain. The total loss for the year is $211,080, against $211,080 for 1873, while the number of fires was 253, against 212 of the previous year 1873. The total amount of insurance upon property destroyed, or partially destroyed, was $800,740; the amount of insurance paid was $186,144, leaving a net actual loss to property owners of only $73,537, an increase of net loss over 1873 of $14,357.

EXPENDITURES—IMPROVEMENTS.

The total expenditures for 1874 from the City Treasury were $191,868, or $70,386.77 less than the previous year. Of this amount expended $36,239.77 were extraordinary expenses, as shown in the accompanying table — for new apparatus, buildings, &c.—making the net running expenses of the department for the year $125,629.05.

During the summer months when fires are less frequent vacancies occurring in the ranks of the fire companies were not always allowed to remain, by which a considerable amount of money was saved.

The receipts from the sale of buildings, old material, &c., were $7,341.61, and the expenditures therefrom in part payment for new buildings, were $8,995. The balance in this fund January 3, 1874, was $7,279.83, and the balance now remaining is $5,250.

The new building, corner of Ninth and Bingham streets, South Side, was completed during the year, and is occupied by Engine Company 11, Mechanics.' The new building for the Thirty-sixth ward, which, under the new contract, was to have been finished December 1st, 1874, is not yet finished, the contractor failing in his stipulations. It will be ready soon, however, and before spring an engine company established there. A new steamer was purchased during the year, and also a new hook and ladder truck, while patent heaters are being attached to all the engines in service. By the use of this invention steam is kept up all the time in the boilers of the engines and they are then ready for any emergency, and no delay in throwing water, where it can be obtained, will be experienced.

Mr. Joseph Busha, engineer of engine company 4, deserves mention for an invention by which a state is connected with the gongs in the engine houses and the alarm there recorded. This precludes the possibility of error in counting the alarms and allows all members of the fire company free to aid in hitching up the horses in the preparations to answer calls speedily. The Board has effected a great saving to the city by the work done by skilled mechanics, such as machinists, carpenters and painters, members of the department who are always willing to make repairs.

WATER FACILITIES.

As this Board is responsible for the success of the department they are exceedingly anxious that all proper facilities be afforded the firemen. One of the main necessities is water, and where it is wanting the services of the engine cannot be expected to be successful. We would urge your Honorable bodies to hasten the completion of new water works and to extend pipes where possible from the old works mean while. In this connection, it is proper to call your attention to the fact that larger mains are required on some of the principal streets in the old city, notably, Smithfield street, a main source of supply in the business center. The main on that thoroughfare is but four inches, and ought to be more than doubled. Should a fire gain headway in the business portion of the city, great loss may be occasioned by the want of a full supply of water.

THE SOUTH SIDE HILL DISTRICTS.

The Board has under consideration the affording of protection to the hill districts of the South Side, but there is great difficulty in the matter. There is to water supply, whatever there except from cisterns, and the roads are in such condition as to cause great difficulty in "covering" the district with apparatus. The citizens of that section of the city pay taxes for the protection, and of course ought to have it, and we are anxious to supply the want. There are but two ways that it can be done, viz: the establishment of large cisterns at convenient distances apart, and the use of chemical fire engines. The former would be very expensive, and of the workings of the latter we are not yet sufficiently acquainted. The matter is now in charge of a sub-committee of this Board, and as speedily as possible such protection will be arranged as can best be done.

The schools, the property of, owned by the city and in charge of this department will be found of interest and value.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE W. WILSON, President,
for the Board.

The report was received and filed.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. Shipton, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented with affirmative recommendation, an act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class in the Commonwealth.

The first section of the act provided for the appointment by the Judges of the county Courts of three persons to act as a Board of Revision to make the assessments.

Mr. Braun moved as an amendment to this, that the Board be elected by the people instead of being selected by the Judges. He thought it was centralizing too much power in the hands of the Courts.

Mr. Holliday favored their election by Councils.

Mr. Braun accepted the suggestion, and made his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Aiken opposed this amendment would not prevail. If Councils had the election of these Revisors the whole matter was more likely to be decided by favoritism. Then it would be hardly fair to leave it to the people, as there were a majority of voters in the old city, and the natural effect would be to choose men who were more favorable to the old city.

Mr. Liddell thought the amendment would be a good one. There was, he understood, but one member of the Judiciary who resided in the city. He thought, therefore it would be better to leave the matter to the people or to Councils. By leaving it to the Courts the result he feared would be that there would be a Board chosen—as was the Board of Viewers—principally from the East End.

Mr. Littell resented any insinuation upon the Judiciary of Allegheny county. There was but one Judge in the Judiciary who was a resident of the city. He resided in the East End, but the gentleman certainly did not mean to say that there would be departure from strict justice by [illegible] DELL did not mean to throw any [illegible] Judge Sterrett or any of the [illegible] thought it was better to leave [illegible] uncils or the people,—but [illegible] mean to redect on the [illegible] said it was just such a [illegible] would be glad to get [illegible] matter in which local [illegible] ly involved that he [illegible] to put the appoint[illegible] hands of the Court. [illegible] ored leaving it in [illegible] here was but one [illegible] y, and no one [illegible] out that he [illegible] through any [illegible] judges were [illegible] sible have [illegible] there was [illegible] good ap[illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] people [illegible] of the [illegible] from [illegible]

divisions. Hence that division could not be made. He favored leaving the matter with the Court. If had been tried in Philadelphia after all other plans had failed, and was found to give general satisfaction.

After some further discussion, a vote was taken on the amendment as offered by Mr. Braun, which was adopted by the following vote:

*Ayes*—Messrs. Ahl, Atterbury, Barckley, Braun, Buckley, Dannels, Doyle, Fox, Froehlich, Haines, Harrison, Holliday, House, Kestner, Liddell, Metzgar, Meyer, Moore, Musgrave, McCandless, McFarland, McCombs, O'Neil, Rafferty, Ray, Shipton, Taylor, Weldon. Total 25.

*Nays*—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Arnholt, Bissell, Breed, Brown, B. Darlington, Goldthorpe, Hunter, Littell, Mitchell, Murray, MacConnell, Negley, Scully, Shipton, and President Gross—17.

The section as amended was then passed finally.

Section 2 was read. It provided for taking the assessments of the ward assessors as a basis for calculation—the Board to have power to revise and alter the same, subject to an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas whose decision should be final.

Mr. Liddell moved to strike out the appeal to the Courts, and have the appeal made to the Committee on Appeals from City Assessments, to be final so far as Councils was concerned, but to be open to an appeal to Court.

This amendment was discussed. The object aimed at by its supporters was to give a place of appeal for the decision of the Revisors without going to the expense of taking it to Court—the appeal to Court being finally open to the appellant, if he desired to go that far.

The opponents of the measure thought it was cumbersome, that it put all the work really upon the Committee on Appeals, and the only way to simplify the matter and settle all disputes was to go from the Revisors direct to the Court.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 27 to 15.

The section as amended was then passed.

Mr. Mitchell made a motion to adjourn. Lost.

THE CLASSIFIED TAX.

The clerk read the third section, which divided property into three classes—agricultural, rural and city tax, the rate on the first to be one-half, the second three-fourths and the last the full tax.

Mr. Atterbury moved to strike out the word "property before the the word "rural" and insert "land."

Mr. Shipton moved to make the tax on agricultural property two-thirds instead of one-half.

Mr. Rafferty moved to strike out the whole section, and to make the basis of taxation the same as last year,—all being equal, subject to the decision of the Supreme Court on the question now before them relative to the two-third tax.

After some discussion, Mr. Atterbury withdrew his amendment to allow Mr. Rafferty's to take the precedence.

The yeas and nays were taken on this amendment with the following result:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Ahl, Atterbury, Barclay, Braun, Buckley, Dannels, Doyle, Fox, Froehlich, Haines, Hunter, Kestner, Liddell, Metzgar, Meyer, Moore, Musgrave, McCandless, McFarland, McCombs, O'Neil, Rafferty, Ray, Shipton, Taylor, Weldon. Total 25.

*Nays*—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Arnholt, Bissell, Breed, Brown, B. Darlington, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Holliday, House, Hunter, Murray, McClurg, Scully, Smith, and President Gross. Total 17.

So the amendment was not taken out.

A motion was made to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. McFarland moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. Breed moved to re-commit the act to the committee. Lost.

Mr. Rafferty moved to proceed to the further consideration of the bill. Carried.

The Clerk read section 4, which authorized the Board to take possession of all books and papers of the late Board, and furnish the City Treasurer an alphabetical list of taxables before June 1st of each year.

Mr. Liddell moved the adoption of the section. Carried.

Section 5 was read by the Clerk. It gave the Board power to employ assistants, and that the assessment when once made should remain until the next tri-annial assessments, except when changes were necessary each year by the transfers of property, &c.

Mr. Rafferty moved the adoption of the section. Carried.

The Clerk read section 6 which was the last. It provided for the repeal of all conflicting laws.

Mr. Braun moved to adopt the section.

Several members suddenly disappeared from the room.

Mr. Arnholt called for a call of the house.

The call being taken showed that there were but thirty two members present.

The chair decided that the vote on the last section could not be taken, as there was not a quorum present, and Councils stood adjourned.

## THE COURTS.

### YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

**United States District Court.**

*(Before Judge McCandless.)*

Alexander Ross, Warren county, bankrupt. The report of W. W. Wilkur, auditor, was presented and confirmed absolute.

John A. Christy, of Oil City, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy for himself. Referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin.

The hearing on motion for an injunction against S. S. Jackson, of this county, was adjourned until next Monday.

**Common Pleas Court No. 1.**

*(Before Judge Sterrett.)*

Yesterday morning Lucien Little and Blanche Little, by their guardians, Mrs. Blanche Little, and Richard B. Little, Elizabeth Little and Mrs. Blanche Little, entered suit in ejectment vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company. The suit is to recover possession of a lot of ground lying partly in the Sixth and partly in the Second ward, city of Pittsburgh, being part of lot No. 8, in the plan of the city of Pittsburgh.

The case of James Bailey, Jr., vs. Reese Owens, an action to recover a lot of stock in the Citizens' Refining Company, is still on trial.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Brown vs. Hubbell.
Mayhart vs. Jones.
McGowan vs. Lantz.
Schleiler & Co. vs. McDonald.
Wigham, trustee, vs. Haney.
Same vs. Hunter.
Shoney vs. Neal.
Same vs. Patterson.
Watson vs. the City of Pittsburgh.
Mundorff vs. Evans et al.
Dellenbach vs. Hill.
McAlinder vs. Reilly et al.
Sohn vs. Buffum.
Kern vs. Herron.

**Common Pleas Court No. 2.**

*(Before Judges Ewing and White.)*

In the case of J. W. Labaugh vs. McKee the jury found for plaintiff $241.54.

In the case for plaintiff for use vs. Sarg, the verdict was for plaintiff for $35.

In the case of J. Chas. Bicken vs. Jos. Orr, the verdict was for plaintiff for $133.

The case of Garlick & Sizer vs. Adam Fhey is on trial.

In the case of R. M. Evans vs. Gregor Fincke, the verdict was for plaintiff for $8239.24.

In the case of Samuel Musgrave vs. Jos. Irwin, committee of Wm. Clinton, the jury found for plaintiff for $229.13.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Gilltrap vs. Krause.
Schwoers vs. Orbeck et al.
McDonough vs. Bracken.
Walter vs. Klingeman.
Waight vs. Dickey & Davis.
Hoge vs. Overbeck et al.
Getty & Co. vs. O'Toole.
The Commonwealth for use vs. Havemyer.
Burgan vs. McBroom et al.
Hanford vs. Bonte et al.
Mills vs. Jacnin et al.
Carroll et al. vs. Carothers.

**Court of Quarter Sessions.**

*(Before Judge Collier.)*

The case of Max Schamberg, charged by Col. Thos. Bayne with libel, occupied the greater part of Tuesday, and is still on trial.

Daniel Buss, charged by Mrs. Adora Jones, of Moon township, with malicious mischief in killing her turkeys, was concluded. While it was shown that the defendant didn't "Cadore—a" turkey very much, yet the jury thought his conduct did not amount to malicious mischief. They however required him to pay the costs.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Commonwealth vs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eliza J. Ballot, | John A. Strain. |
| James White et al., | Robert Donaldson, |
| Frank H. Barch, | George Hutchison, |
| Teddy Flinn et al., | Thos. Howard et al., |
| Samuel Paisley, | Baldey Hentley, |
| John Miller, | Henry Wilson, (2), |
| J. D. McGowan, | Edward Parsons, |
| Daniel Smith et al., | John Vichman, |
| Wm. Riley, | George Gillespie. |

## THE CAMPAIGN LIBEL.

**Bayne vs. Schamberg—It Wouldn't Quash—The Case on Trial.**

The libel suit against Max Schamberg, brought by ex-District Attorney Bayne, was the most startling feature in the Court business yesterday. District Attorney Montooth, Marshall and Swartzwelder appeared for the prosecution, while W. D. Moore and A. M. Brown were for the defense. The alleged libel is charged to have been published in the *Post* of October 30th, and was intended to influence votes against Col. Bayne, who was then a candidate for Congress. The article was in the form of a communication and set forth that Max Schamberg had been, with others, found guilty of selling and dealing in railroad tickets, contrary to an act of Assembly, and that Schamberg had been selected to pay a heavy fine because he was an object of spite for the railroad, while the prosecutor had settled the other case, intimating that he had lost nothing by so doing. The article further set forth that he had been guilty of malfeasance in office, and was, therefore, unworthy of the votes of the people for Congress.

An attempt was made to quash the indictment on the grounds that it did not agree throughout, but Judge Collier ruled that the irregularities complained of were not sufficient to justify the Court in quashing the indictment. The case then proceeded. Witnesses were called to prove that the article referred to had been presented by Mr. Schamberg for publication. None of the reporters on the *Post*, however, were able to give the exact circulation of that paper, further than it was less than 25,000. The penalty in this case is a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or twelve months imprisonment, both, either or neither, as the Judge

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

Mrs. Rousby made her debut last night before a Pittsburgh audience, as *Princess Elizabeth* in "Twixt Axe and Crown," and created a very favorable impression. She reminds one of Agnes Booth, particularly in voice, but she is considerably handsomer and somewhat more finished and polished in her representations. Those who expected to see a beautiful woman were not disappointed, and those who anticipated the pleasure of refined, graceful acting, were equally gratified. Mrs. Rousby's personation last night gave evidence that she had read all the position of every act she was called before the curtain. She is destined to meet with the greatest success here, because her intelligence, which beams from every feature of her fine, handsome countenance, will not fail to win her the recognition and appreciation she certainly deserves.

"Twixt Axe and Crown" will be repeated this evening. The cast is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Lady Elizabeth..... | Mrs Rousby |
| Half-sister of Queen Mary, Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, aged 26. | |
| Edward Courtenay..... | Mr. Frederick Evans |
| Earl of Devonshire, (the "White Rose.") | |
| Simon Renard, the Spanish Ambassador..... | Mr. T. F. Egbert |
| Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor..... | Mr. J. Crompton |
| The Earl of Sussex, Lord High Chamberlain..... | Mr. E. Price |
| Lord Howard, Lord of the Council. | |
| Lord William Howard..... | Mr. B. B. Graham |
| Ratler..... | Mr. W. Standish |
| Sir John Brydges, afterward Lord Chandos, Lieutenant of the Tower..... | Mr. A. Johnson |
| Sir John Harrington, the Lady Elizabeth's Gentleman of the Chamber..... | Mr. H. N. Wilson |
| Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Arlington, Leader of the Rebellion, afterward rising against the Spanish Match..... | Mr. W. F. Owen |
| Parry, Colleror of the Lady Elizabeth..... | Mr. J. Murray |
| Queen Mary, Daughter of Henry VIII and Queen Katharine of Arragon..... | Mr. S. Hicks |
| Isabel Markham, the Lady Elizabeth's friend..... | Miss Cassie Troy |
| Duchess of Norfolk..... | Miss Amy Thompson |
| Countess of Arundel..... | Miss Willa Brent |
| Clerly..... | Miss Katie Baker |

Period of the Play—From November, 1553, to November, 1554. Place of the action—Act I, St. James's. Act II., St. James's and Ashbridge Manor House. Acts III. and IV., The Tower. Act V., St. James's and Hatfield Hall.

**Library Hall.**

Lotta opened last night to a house that, considering the decidedly cold weather, was quite flattering. And a more delighted audience was probably never gathered into Library Hall. The merits of the play of "Zip, or Point Lynde Light," are not of such an extraordinary character as to attract unusual attention, but with Lotta to bring out the points, ably seconded by the irresistible Locke, it keeps the audience in a continual laughter. Lotta is a wee bit of a woman, and when she unexpectedly popped out of the fish basket, it is safe to assert that nine-tenths of her auditors were surprised to see how little she is. She is as quick and active as a bird, and together with Mr. Locke affords rare enjoyment. The members of the company are all good. The following is the cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Zip..... | Lotta |
| Philosophy Jack..... | Mr. E. A. Locke |
| Iron, Chauncey Elmore..... | Henry Dalton |
| Anthony Wellmot..... | D. E. Ralton |
| Ralph Phelps..... | J. J. Prior |
| Jules Gallett..... | E. J. Mack |
| Sir Wm. Elkton..... | C. W. Holmes |
| Mrs. Mary Elkton..... | Lillie Madera |
| Fanny Elkton..... | Mrs. G. R. Waldron |
| Amanda Lovelace..... | May Arlington |
| Judith..... | Miss Florence |

Musical Features.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fishes and Crabs..... | Lotta and Locke |
| Serenade..... | Lotta |
| Operatic Medley..... | Lotta and Locke |
| French Song, with Piano Accompaniment..... | Lotta |

**Franklin Bowling Hall.**

The Franklin House Bowling Hall, on Fifth avenue, is largely patronized by gentlemen who have a penchant for knocking down ten pins. It is the finest establishment of its kind in the city.

**Academy of Music.**

The opera of La Sonnambula, will be given next Saturday evening by the Strakosch Italian Opera troupe. The sale of seats commences on Thursday.

**Germania Orchestra.**

This excellent musical organization gives another of its enjoyable concerts next Friday afternoon in Library Hall.

**"Buffalo Bill"**

will be here on the 22d of February.

**Try them**, the *Nic-Nack Cream Bunnit* Sold by all grocers. Made by Marvin & Co. TF

## CITY FINANCIAL MATTERS.

**Mayor McCarthy Objects to the Appropriation Ordinance—He Treatises to Veto it if not Altered, and States His Reasons—An Unexpected Balance of $52,000.**

Mayor McCarthy does not look with a favorable eye upon the ordinance appropriating money for the ensuing year, which has already passed Select Council, and now awaits the action of the Common branch. While Select Council was a waiting for a quorum yesterday afternoon the Mayor entered the chamber and gathering around him a number of members, stated to them that the bill did not meet his views because the item of water extension loan interest was not enough by over $50,000 to pay the interest on water bonds for 1875. Mr. Shipton, chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that there was in the Treasury a balance of $52,000, which he said was applicable to the payment of water loan interest, and that when added to the amount set forth in the ordinance the total would be sufficient to pay all the interest. Mayor McCarthy said that might be the case, but the law was plain, and that an amount sufficient for the entire sum of the interest must be appropriated. The money in the Treasury could not be used to cover any deficiency this year. He suggested that it would be better to reconsider the vote, amend the ordinance so as to comply with the law, than to allow it to pass the other branch in its present shape.

Treasurer Magee said the raising of $30,000 more taxes than was necessary so as not required by law, and he was of the opinion that the ordinance should be allowed to stand as it had passed. In this position, however, the Mayor met him by asserting that it was incumbent upon Councils to make the ordinance comply with the law, and that if they did not do so the responsibility would rest upon them. After some further discussion the conference was ended, the Mayor withdrew to the privacy and retirement of that office about which there was so much fuss, and Council commenced the transaction of business.

Mayor McCarthy takes hisposition on the following section of the Act of Assembly, passed February 28, 1868, authorizing the city to borrow money for water extension purposes: "The Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall annually, at the time other appropriations are made, appropriate out of the revenue from water rents, a sum sufficient to pay the interest accrued or to accrue during the year upon all outstanding bonds, and a further sum not less than five per cent. of all bonds which may have been issued in pursuance of this act, to be set apart as a sinking fund for the extinguishment of said indebtedness."

Our reporter sought out the Mayor after his departure from the Council chamber, and asked him what he would do in the event of the passage of the ordinance by both branches of Councils.

Mayor—I will veto it, let the consequences be what they may. I went to the members of Select Council and suggested that the ordinance be remedied in order to avoid trouble. The law distinctly says that at the beginning of every year Councils shall appropriate enough money to pay the interest on all outstanding bonds, but the appropriation ordinance shows that the sum appropriated for that purpose is not sufficient by $52,000.

Reporter—But do not the gentlemen say that the Treasury contains that sum, which is applicable to the payment of water extension loan interest?

Mayor—I do not care what the Treasury contains, and would like to know where that $52,000 came from. At any rate I hold that it cannot be used to make up the deficiency in the water loan interest, and that when added to the amount set forth in the ordinance the total would be sufficient to pay all the interest. Mayor McCarthy said that might be the case, but the law was plain, and that an amount sufficient for the entire sum of the interest must be appropriated. The money in the Treasury could not be used to cover any deficiency this year. He suggested that it would be better to reconsider the vote, amend the ordinance so as to comply with the law, than to allow it to pass the other branch in its present shape.

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## BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

....The Allegheny Park Commission holds a regular meeting to-night.

....Candidates are about ready to slide off the ragged edge this morning.

....Night before last was so cold that a whole flock of ducks were frozen to death near Canonsburg.

....The piercing weather has penetrated to the main water pipes in Allegheny, and one of them, that on Craig street, is frozen up.

....Teorge's Orchestra will enliven the dwellers at the Poor Farm to-day, and the Poor Board will "excursh" to Claremont to hear the melody.

....Trains on the Chartiers road were detained yesterday for more than an hour on account of ice on the road. It had to be chopped off with axes.

....Arrangements have been almost completed for resuming work on the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio road between Little Washington and Connellsville.

....A new pumping engine for the water works that, it is said, will do twice the work of the Lowry engine, is talked of, but not generally and not seriously.

....Davy Jones, a colored Southsider, will have a hearing before Deputy Mayor Barker, Thursday next, on the charge of stealing coal from the Panhandle railroad.

....Alderman McMasters yesterday fined Thos. Brannagan ten dollars and costs for cruelty to animals in compelling a lame mule to assist in drawing coal. The suit was brought by Agent Dean, of the Humane Society.

....Mr. Beilstein, a stockholder and depositor of the Allegheny Trust Company, says he was called upon by the cashier on the day the bank closed, and loaned the bank $3,400 by exchanging checks. He feels wrathy now.

....This Tuesday evening in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church a meeting of the Sabbath School Institute, under the care of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, will be held. Dr. Hodge will lecture on the "Miracles of Joshua."

....Mayor McCarthy has issued a warrant for the arrest of A. Harcum, a policeman at Martin's Variety Theatre, on a charge of beating and kicking a lad named Michael King, on Saturday night. The affair took place in the bar room of the theater.

....Among recent donations, the following are gratefully acknowledged by the W. C. T. U. Free Mission, Wash. Co.: Pounds of flour; from Mr. Marvin, five barrels of crackers; from Mrs. Dr. Sykes, two large bundles of clothing; from Miss Knox, a bundle of clothing. Any packages directed to the President of the W. C. T. U. (Mrs. Black) will be duly delivered.

....Sleighing parties were numerous last night, notwithstanding the intense cold. Several four and six horse cutters left the city for the suburban resorts of resort and refreshments during the evening, and returned during the still hours of night. Some of the parties took bands of music with them, while others went where music forms a part of the bill of fare.

....Robert Watson, of Allegheny, fell on Twelfth street, this city, Sunday evening, and received a very severe cut on the arm, extending from the wrist to the elbow. His companions produced a piece of a broken bottle as the weapon, but the